

INTRODUCTION INTO THE HISTORY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF CRACOW

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EUROPE

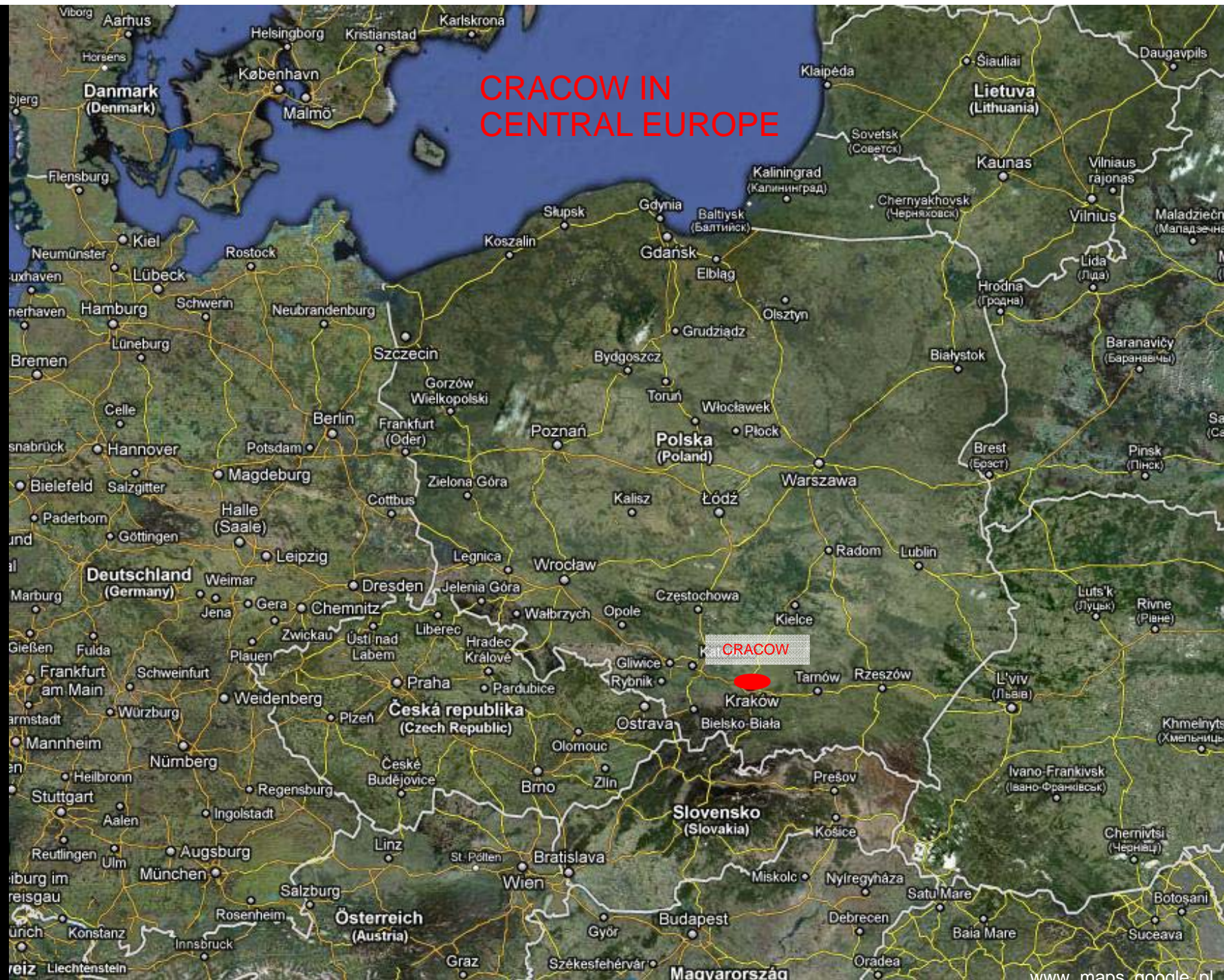
LONDON

FRANKFURT a. MAIN

CRACOW

VIENNA

BARCELONA

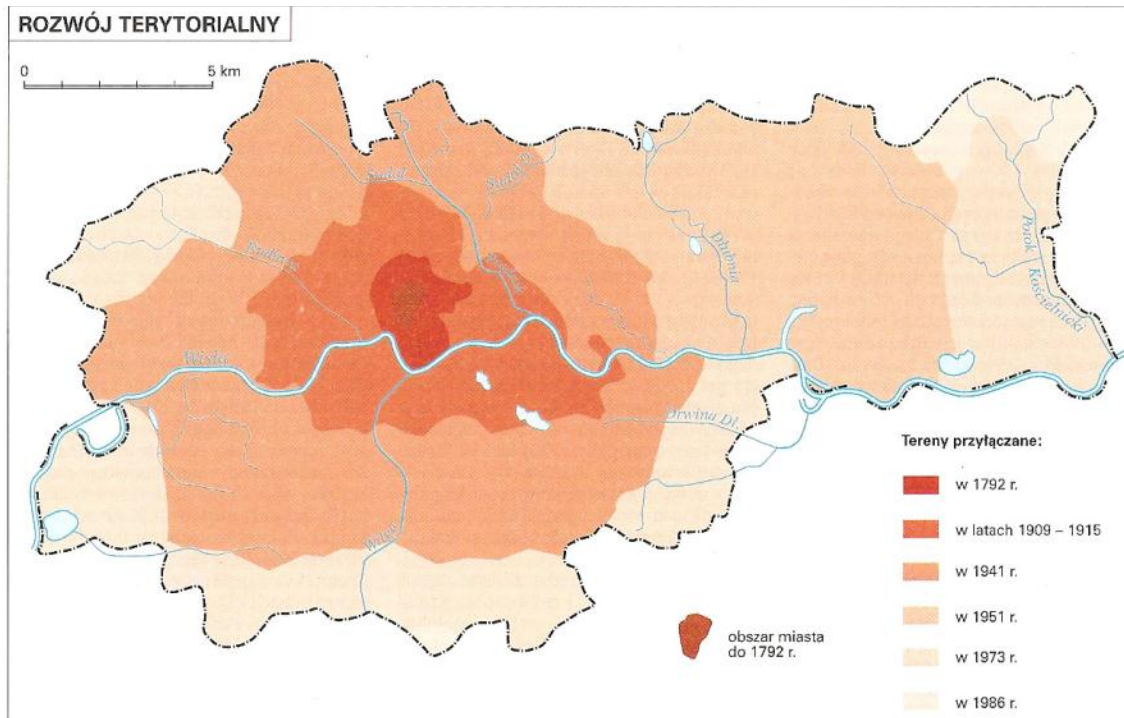


Cracow is the second biggest city in Poland and its former capital (from the early 11th century till the early 17th century) which now has well-founded pretensions to being its cultural and scientific centre.

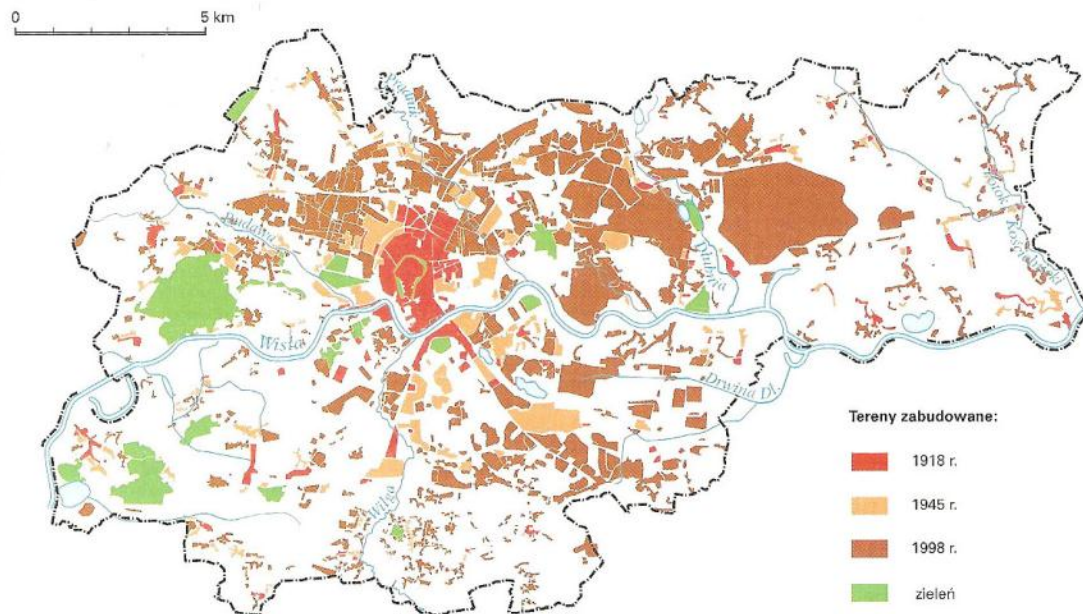
Cracow – the capital of the Province of Malopolska; area within the administrative borders: 327 km²; c. 760,000 permanent inhabitants (with the metropolitan area: c. 1,500,000); c. 250,000 students (high percentage of outsiders) attending several dozen state and private universities; data according to www.malopolska.pl

Similarly to many other cities on the European continent, its urban development – from the earliest times, pre-foundation 9th-century settlements focused around the fortified ducal stronghold at Wawel, until the second half of the 20th century – may serve as a case study for following the role of the urban composition of a city centre and the related centres of satellite towns which complement its offer.

A fortunate circumstance is that from among big Polish urban centres it suffered the least in the warfare years 1914-1918 and 1939-1945. It could be confirmed by the fact that Cracow has got the biggest number of objects officially acknowledged as monuments in Poland.



ROZWÓJ PRZESTRZENNY KRAKOWA 1918 – 1998



Over the centuries the area of the municipality of Cracow have enlarged 300 times. Last villages were incorporated in 1986.

Spatially, Cracow is not a compact city. The scheme shows the built areas in the period 1918-1998. Nowadays many areas were developed, but it did not changed radically the image.

POPULATION OF CRACOW IN NUMBERS:

The growth of population of Cracow increased from the medieval times till the second half of the 17th century, but due to political and economic situation rapidly decreased.

In the second half of 19th century it has slowly started to rise, to develop more rapidly after regaining the Independence in 1918, and especially in the second half of 20th century.

TRICITY

CRACOW- KAZIMIERZ- KLEPARZ

1340 – 18 000

1540 – 28 000

1543- 14 000 (PLAGUE)

1560 – 30 000

1600- 26 000

1699 – 10 300

1787- 23 000

CRACOW

1804 – 26 000

1815 – 23 500

1843- 43 000

1869 – 54 500

1900- 110 000

1914 – 159 300

1921- 183 700

1939- 260 000

1943- 285 000

1946- 299 000

1950- 343 638

1960- 481 296

1970- 583 444

1979- 700 000

1990- 750 540

1996- 740 675

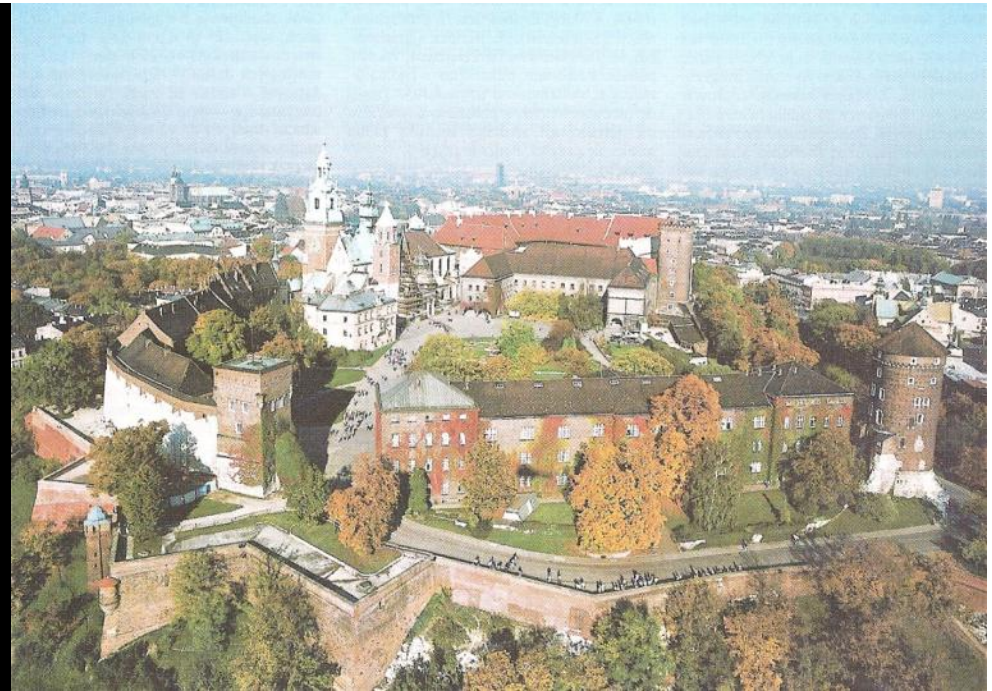
CONTEMPORARY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF THE CITY – SINCE 1991 – DIVIDED INTO 18 SELF-GOVERNEMENTAL DISTRICTS, WHICH DOES NOT FULLY REFLECT HISTORICAL AND SPATIAL PARTITIONS

IN FACT THEY HAVE NO REAL POWER, BECAUSE THE POWER AND THE MONEY COMES MOSTELY FROM THE CENTRAL CITY ADMINISTRATION





**THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN THE TERRITORY OF
CONTEMPORARY CRACOW WAS LOCATED ON
WAWEL HILL – CASTLE, STRONHOLD, CHURCH**



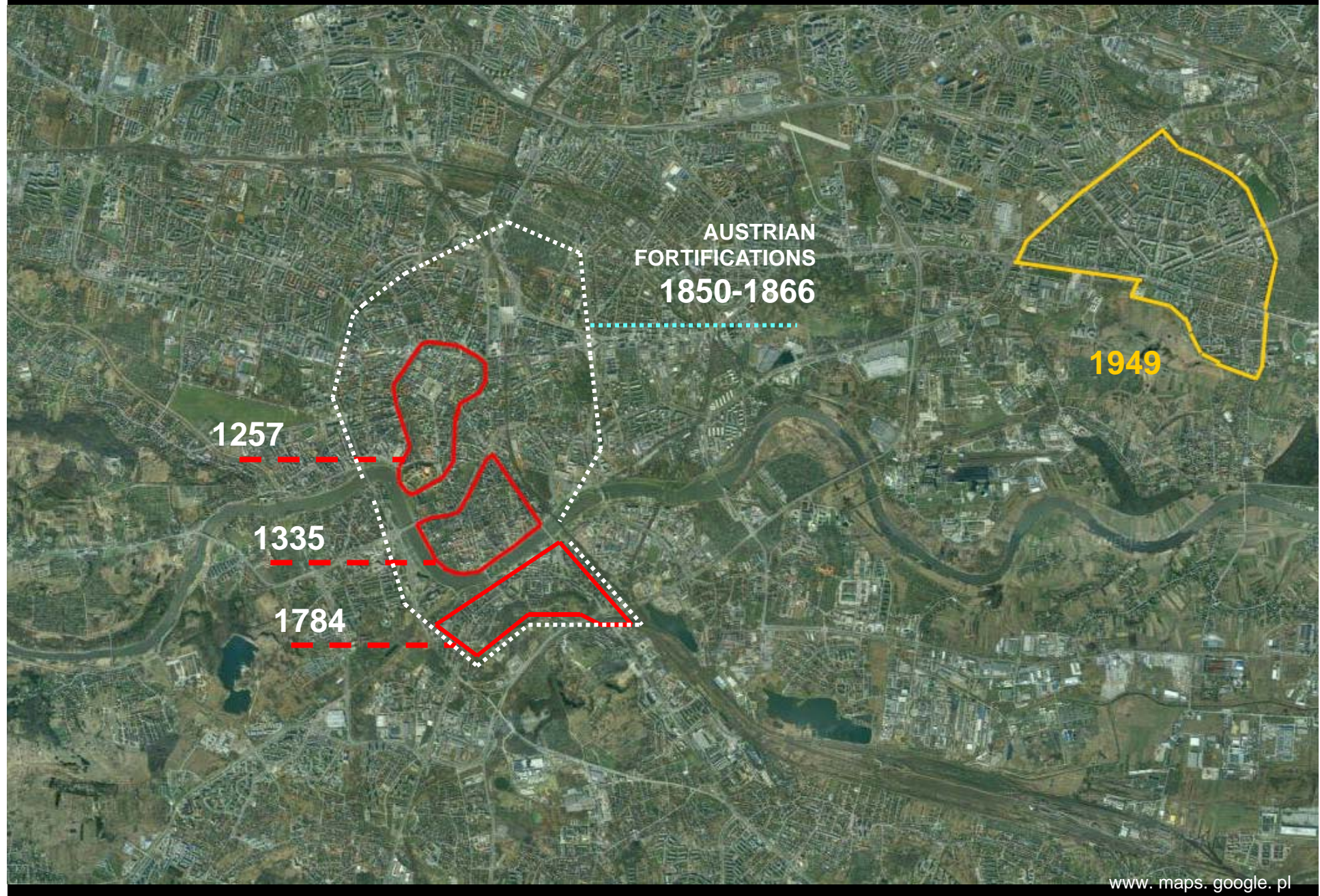


WAWEL CASTLE & CATHEDRAL





CRACOW – OLD TOWN, KAZIMIERZ, PODGÓRZE AND NOWA HUTA DISTRICTS



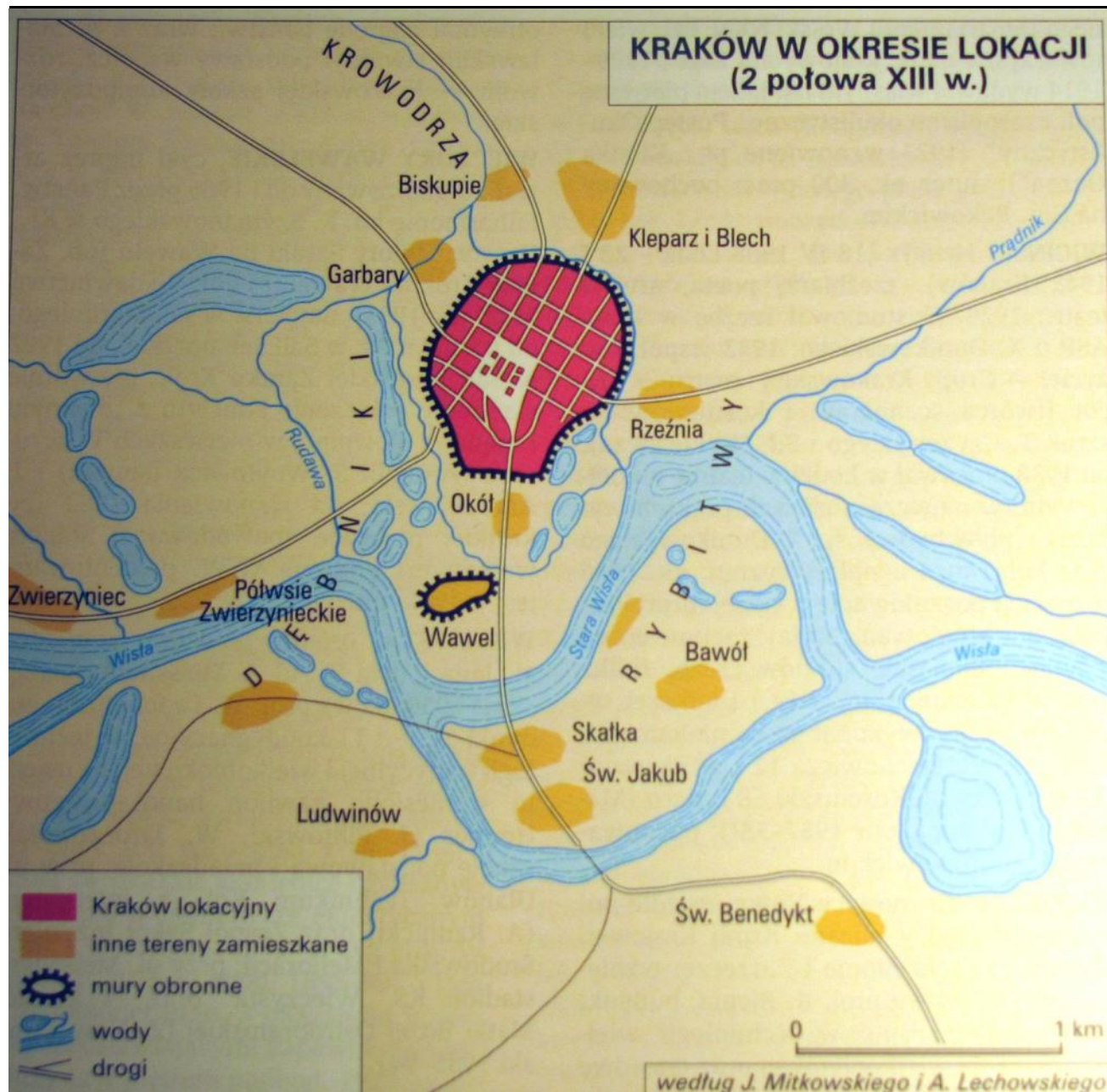


**CRACOW WAS
LOCATED IN 1257
UNDER MAGDEBURG
LAW BY THE
CRACOVIAN PRINCE
BOLESŁAW V - THE
BASHFUL.**

**It has definitely combined
more than ten earlier
settlements, loosely
connected with each other
and with the castle and
stronghold on Wawel Hill,
into one urban organism.**

**SITUATED AROUND
CHURCHES AND FORTIFIED
MONASTERIES. THOSE
SETTELMENTS- MOSTLY
WOODEN STRUCTURES-
WERE DEVASTATED DURING
THE TARTARIAN INVASION
IN 1241.**

**According to the latest
archeological reaserch, large
portions of the area on which
the city was located, served
previously as cementary.**



The urban plan, based on the foundation privilege from 1257, is considered as the most imposing implementation of the pattern of the ideal medieval town with a geometrical layout in the European scale. Its centre is the Main Market Square called the largest medieval square in Europe by many researchers. It is a nearly perfect square (c. 200 m x 200 m) whose side is equal to four modular units applied while demarcating the city (1 rope = 45.45 m). The frontages include eleven street entries – one in the middle and two in both quoins. The asymmetrical number of entries is related to some irregularities resulting from the previous settlement layouts. From the south, there is a characteristic funnel-shaped solution of the quoin with the single entry of Grodzka Street which made it possible to connect the newly founded city with the earlier settlement of Okol located between it and Wawel Hill which remained outside the city walls till the second half of the 14th century.

CRACOW IN THE TIME OF *GREAT LOCATION*- SECOND HALF OF 12TH CENTURY

The 14th century, especially the reign of the last kings of the Piast Dynasty – was a period of strengthening the state and its capital after almost two hundred years of regional division.

Wladyslaw Lokietek (1306-1333) and his son,

Casimir the Great(1333-1370)

Wladyslaw Lokietek managed to extend Cracow eastwards thanks to the plotting of Gródek after the pacified rebellion of Commune Head Albert (1311-12).

Casimir the Great founded a number of towns across the entire Polish Kingdom, including Nowe Miasto na Okole (1338), almost immediately connected with Cracow and surrounded by new ramparts.

He has also founded two satellite towns of the metropolis of Cracow -

Kazimierz (Casimirus -1335) and Kleparz (Florentia, Clepardia -1366)

OKOŁE

-  zarys placu Okołu XIII w.
-  zachowane elementy I i II układu
-  obiekty związane z układem I
-  obiekty związane z układem II
-  mur obronny
-  wał Okołu
-  fosa
-  ulice i place



Saint Andrew's Church in former
Okol-one of the oldest in Cracow.
Sta. Maria Magdalena Square in
front of it is the vivid public space.



All Saints (St.Peter's and Paul) Church at Grodzka Street



Roofs of former Okol as seen from Wawel Castle



Kanonicza Street- view from the bottom of Wawel towards the north



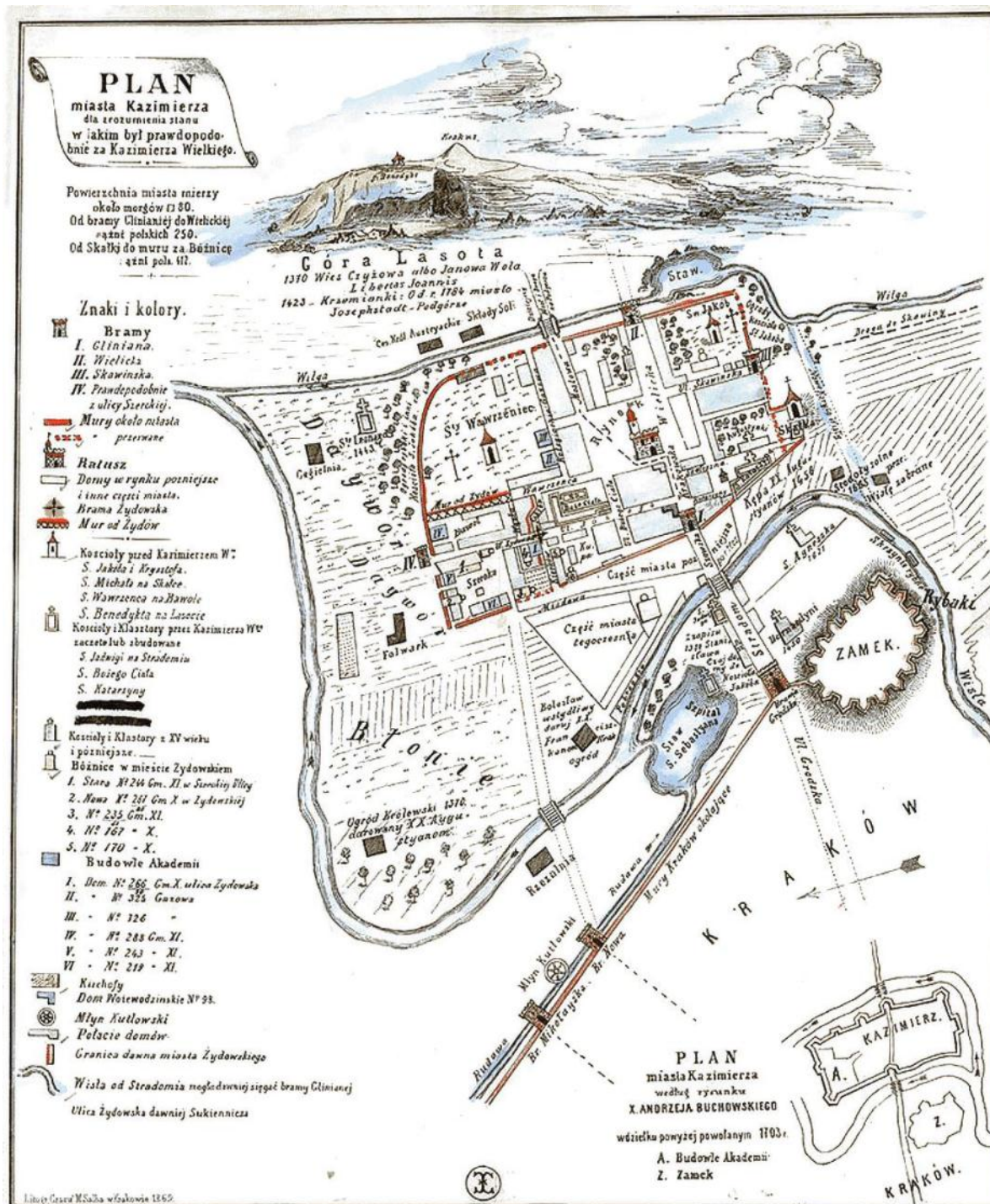
Kanonicza Street- view towards Wawel Hill



The foundation of Kazimierz under Magdeburg law in 1335 referred to the Great Location of Cracow

Located on the Vistula flood bench between two arms of the river, south of Wawel, by the trade route leading to the salt mine in Wieliczka and farther on to Hungary, Kazimierz connected the already existing settlements. The suburb of Stradom, situated directly at the foot of Wawel, was administratively incorporated to it.





The chessboard layout of the streets included a big central rectangular square, oriented in accordance with the cardinal points, whose size resembled Cracow's market square (140 m x 190 m). Its centre had the Town Hall, the Cloth Hall, some stalls and the Town Scales. The Parish Church of Corpus Christi was located in its northeastern quoin analogously to the position of St Mary's Church at the Market Square in Cracow. This town of handicraft and commercial character, surrounded by walls with four gates, was conceived as a satellite unit protecting Cracow and Wawel from the south. Wooden bridges were built outside the town gates. In 1340, the area of Kazimierz was enlarged by adding the village of Bawol located on its east side. The centre of this village became another urban square and then – after the arrival of a Jewish community at the end of the 14th century – the centre of the Jewish Town, separated by a wall, which grew in the 16th and 17th centuries and occupied the northeastern part of Kazimierz as well.

WOLNICA SQUARE



FORMER KAZIMIERZ TOWN HALL SERVES AS ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM



**CORPUS CHRISTI BASILIQUE –
DOMINATING OVER KAZIMIERZ
DISTRICT IS ONE OF FIVE BIG
GOTHIC CHURCHES OF CRACOW**



CORPUS CHRISTI BASILIQUE – PARISH CHURCH OF KAZIMIERZ



WESTERN PART OF KAZIMIERZ IN VISTULA RIVER BEND



NEW SQUARE- CENTER OF COMMERCIAL LIFE OF KAZIMIERZ DISTRICT



NEW SQUARE- CENTER OF COMMERCIAL LIFE OF KAZIMIERZ DISTRICT AND CONTEMPORARY CRACOW'S NIGHTLIFE



SZEROKA STREET- HISTORIC CENTER OF JEWISH COMMUNITY IN KAZIMIERZ



SZEROKA STREET AND JEWISH KAZIMIERZ- DIFFERENT SCALE OF THE CITY





OLD SYNAGOGUE - JEWISH MUSEUM



The third and last element of Cracow's polycentric urban structure - which functioned continuously for nearly 450 years- was **Kleparz founded under Magdeburg Law in **1366** by the name of Florentia on the north side of Cracow's city walls.** The existing wooden pre-foundation settlement developed around St Florian's Church on the basis of the trade route connecting the capital with Wielkopolska, Silesia and Mazovia -it was a stretch of the Amber Trail connecting the Baltic Sea with the Mediterranean.

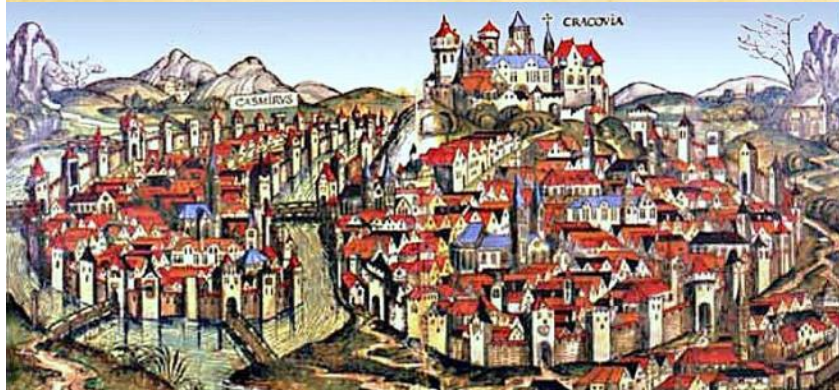


The centre of Kleparz – name used from the beginning of the 15th century- was an extensive market square with approximately equal sides which was planned out so that the existing parish church would stand in its northeastern corner. The Town Hall and numerous trade buildings were raised in the centre of the market square. The chessboard layout of the quarters of buildings, with proportions similar to the Cracow's, was never surrounded with ramparts. The city's spatial dominants were the towers of several churches and the tower of the Town Hall – from the south it bordered on the city fortifications of Cracow with the Barbican and the Florian Gate which can be still admired. Its external east and west borders were transport routes which transformed into urban streets.



Ex opere doctoris Hartmāni Schedel de hystorija etatū mundi . Anno xpi Millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo tertio, in famolissima Murembergerensi urbe. Joh. Strodeli. sc.

1493.



THE OLDEST VIEWS OF THE TOWN WHICH HAVE SURVIVED TO OUR TIMES COMES FROM THE BREAKDOWN OF THE 15TH AND 16TH CENTURIES, WHEN ALL THE STRUCTURE OF THE TRICITI ROYAL METROPOLIS OF CRACOVIA, CASIMIRUS AND CLEBARDIA WERE ALREADY VISIBLE, WITH THE WAWEL CASTEL & CATHEDRAL, THE KING'S RESIDENCE, AS THE MOST DOMINATED ELEMENT.

CRACOW- MAIN MARKET SQUARE AROUND 1500 – DIGITAL RECONSTRUCTION





Thus, in the twilight of the Middle Ages, Cracow was a complex of three towns – a tricity – located along the north-south axis, acting as the economic, religious and cultural centre of Poland with well-organized urban structures and of high military importance.

The polycentric urban layout Cracow-Kazimierz-Kleparz was in its prime in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries which was related to the general economic and political situation of the country.



THE HISTORIC URBAN STRUCTURE OF MEDIEVAL CITY IS STILL READABLE



CRACOW URBAN FABRIC – THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE MONUMENT



THE MAIN MARKET SQUARE- 200 x 200 m- IS STILL THE CENTRAL PUBLIC SPACE OF ENTIRE CITY

The number of cultural and scientific institutions and historic objects with high architectural and artistic values , mainly located within historic urban fabric, makes 7-9 million tourists visit the city every year.



MAIN MARKET SQUARE



MAIN MARKET SQUARE



MAIN MARKET SQUARE

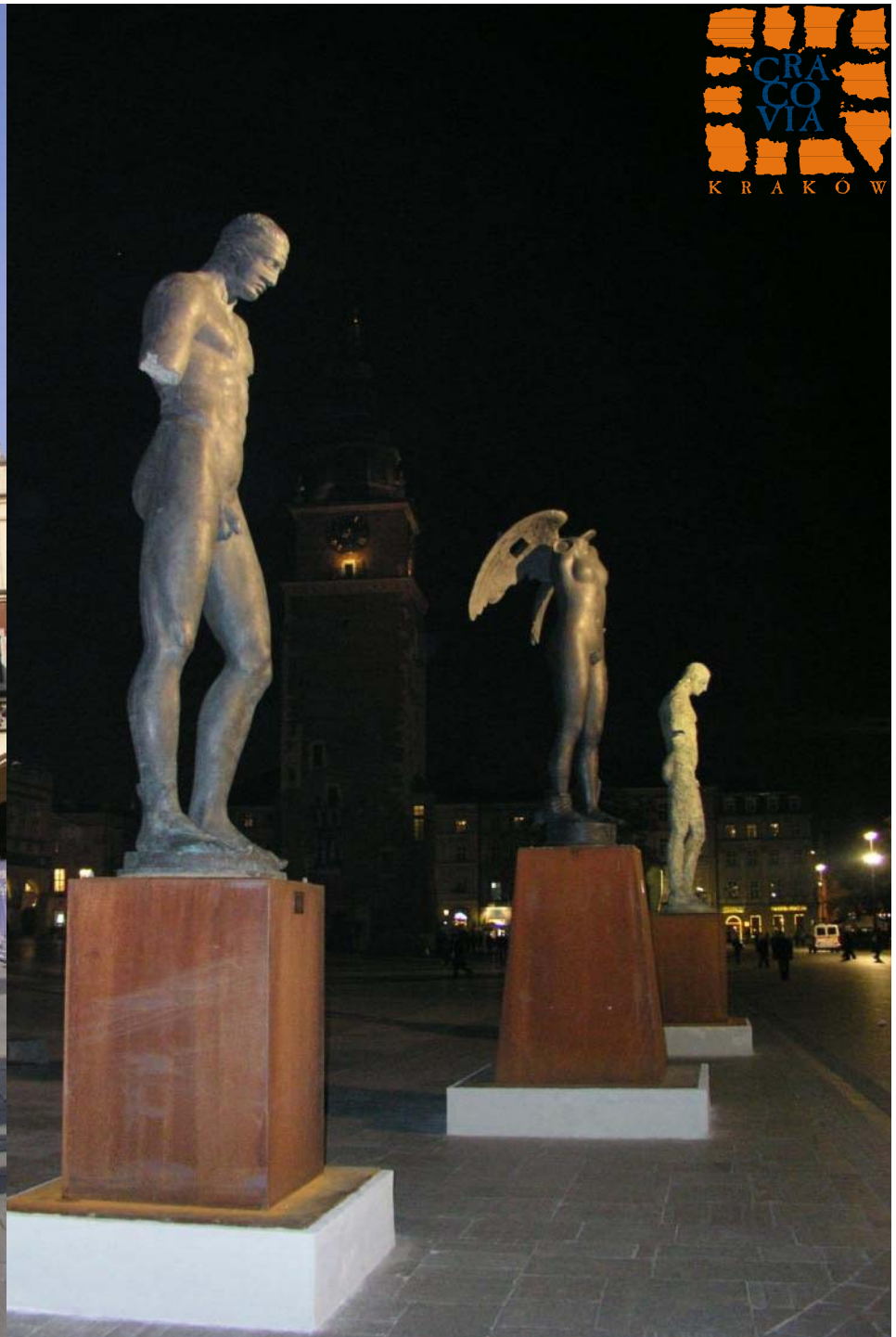


MAIN MARKET SQUARE











MAIN MARKET SQUARE- ST. MARY'S CHURCH



MAIN MARKET SQUARE – CITY HALL'S TOWER, CLOTH HALL, ST. MARY'S





**SAINT FLORIAN'S GATE IN THE
NORTHERN PART OF THE OLD
CITY, TOGETHER WITH THE
BARBICAN AND TWO TOWERS
ARE THE ONLY REMAININGS OF
THE MEDIEVAL CITY WALLS,
WHICH WERE DEMOLISHED BY
AUSTRIANS IN THE MIDDLE OF
19TH CENTURY.
FLORIANSKA STREET WHICH
LINKS IT WITH MAIN MARKET
SQUARE IS THE NORTHERN
PART OF „ROYAL ROUTE”
LEADING FROM BARBICAN TO
ROYAL CASTLE OF WAWEL.**

GRODZKA STREET- IN FORMER SETTLEMENT OF OKOL IS THE SOUTHERN PART OF ROYAL ROUTE





SZCZEPANSKI SQUARE- RENOVATED PUBLIC SPACE IN THE CENTRE

1536



1605

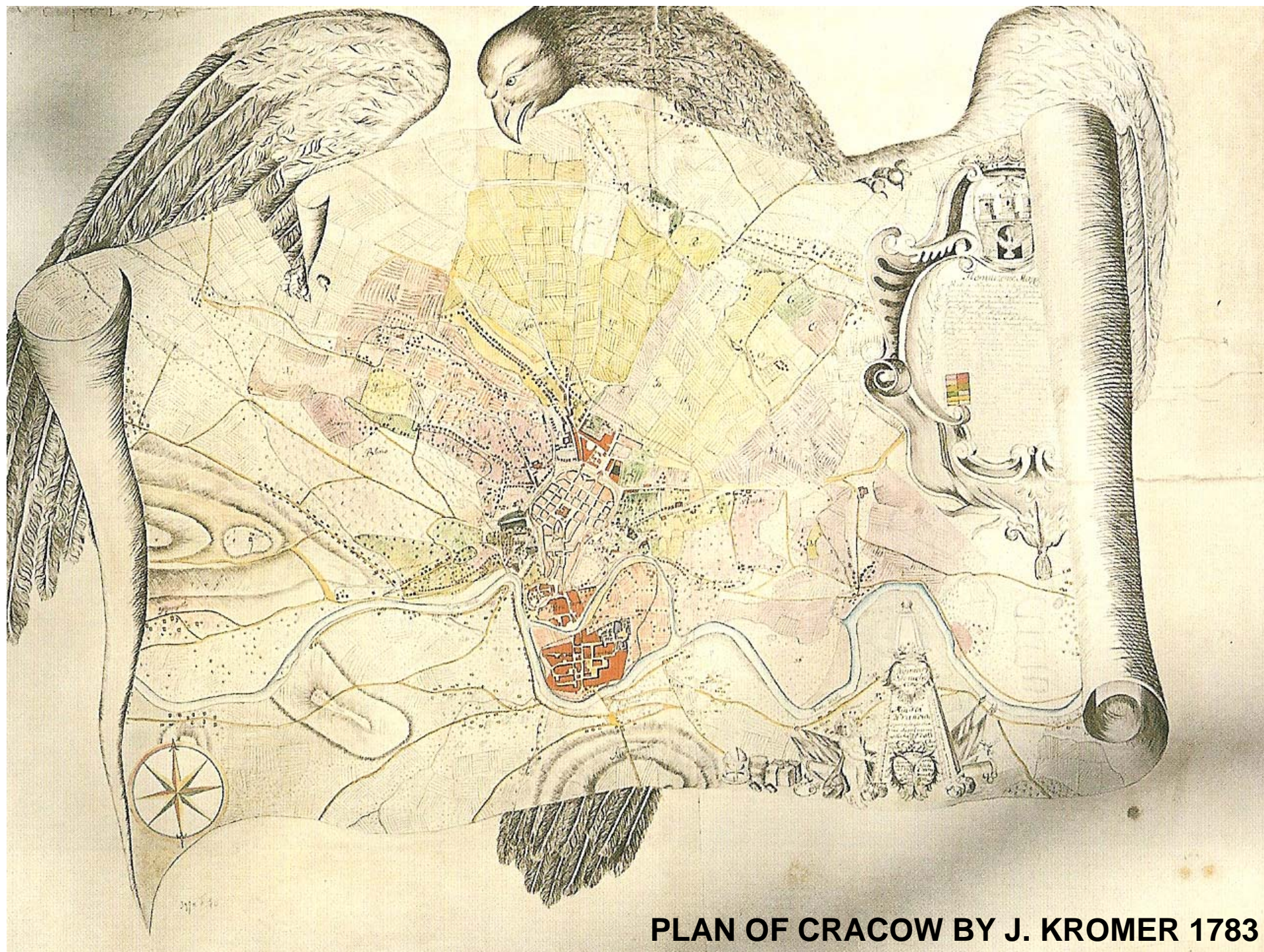




THIS TWO VIEWS OF THE CITY, COMING FROM 17TH CENTURY, WHEN THE CAPITAL WAS JUST MOVED TO WARSAW, SHOWS THAT THE MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE HISTORIC SILHOUETTE OF CRACOW WAS VERY SIMILAR IN THEIR SHAPE, TO WHAT WE CAN PERCEIVE TODAY. TOWERS OF THE CASTLE AND THE CHURCHES – IN MAJORITY - HAVE OBTAINED ALREADY THEIR BAROQUE APPERANCE. BOTH OF THE VIEWS SHOWS CRACOW FROM THE WEST SIDE FROM BLESSED BRONISLAWA HILL, WHICH REMAINED THE MAIN VIEW POINT FOR THE CITY CENTRE.
1619-ABOVE; 1635-BELOW



**BLESSED BRONISŁAWA HILL TODAY, WITH THE KOSCIUSZKO MOUNT
BELOW THE S.NORBERT MONASTERY**



PLAN OF CRACOW BY J. KROMER 1783

[illegible]

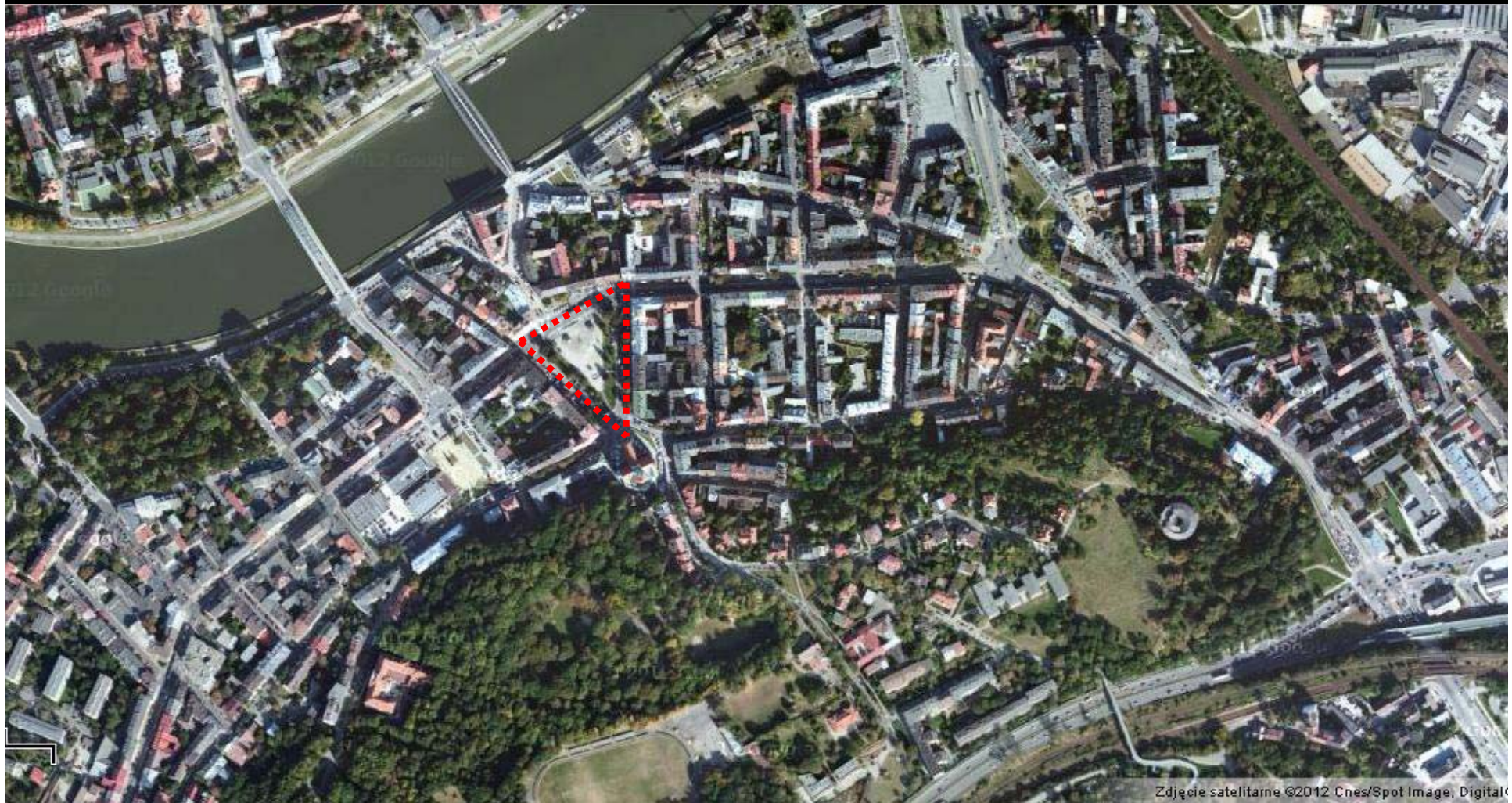
From among numerous small towns and villages growing in the next centuries on the grounds of today's City of Cracow and its metropolitan area, two centres, founded and developed by foreign powers, deserve special attention.

They wanted to bring Cracow under manage as a result of diverse historical vicissitudes and to create some towns nearby which would compete against it and discredit its economic, political, cultural as well as symbolical role as the former capital city of Poland. As history showed, those intentions were not successful; however, they contributed to the formation of new satellite urban layouts around the metropolis and influenced today's image of the city.

The first of those centres was the town of **Podgorze**, founded by the occupying Austrian authorities which captured the areas south of the Vistula river after the first partition of Poland in 1772.

The second, which left an irremovable stamp on the urban structure of Cracow was the socialist realist workers' city of **Nowa Huta** whose construction was commissioned by the Soviet Union after Second World War.

In **1784**, the Austrian Emperor Joseph II Habsburg conferred the rights of a free royal town of **Podgorze** on the border with Poland. The town, based on the old suburban settlement, was stuck between the south bank of the Vistula and Krzemionki Hill opposite Kazimierz, which continued the development of Cracow and the related centres on the north-south axis. Podgorze was formally incorporated in **1810**.



**NEO-GOTHIC PARISH CHURCH
OF SAINT JOSEPH
BUILT ON KRZEMIONKI HILL,
BETWEEN 1905-09
AT THE END OF TRIANGULAR
MAIN SQUARE OF THE
PODGÓRZE DOMINATES THE
DISTRICT, AS WELL AS LARGE
PARTITION OF CITYSCAPE OF
CRACOW.**

**TODAY'S STRUCTURE IS THE THIRD-
AFTER WOODEN CHURCH AND THE
CLASSICAL ONE BUILT BY AUSTRIANS.
THE DESIGN OF THE CHURCH, BY VERY
FAMOUS ARCHITECT OF THAT TIME,
JAN SAS- ZUBRZYCKI, EVOKES THE
CONOTATIONS WITH ST. MARY'S FROM
MAIN MARKET SQUARE AS WELL, AS THE
TRADITIONAL CHRISTMAS CRECHE. IT
WAS THE POLISH NATIONAL SYMBOL IN
THE AUSTRIAN TOWN OF PODGORZE.**



PARISH CHURCH OF SAINT JOSEPH DURING CHRISTMAS







1836

PLAN MIASTA KRAKOWA

w obrębie okopów.

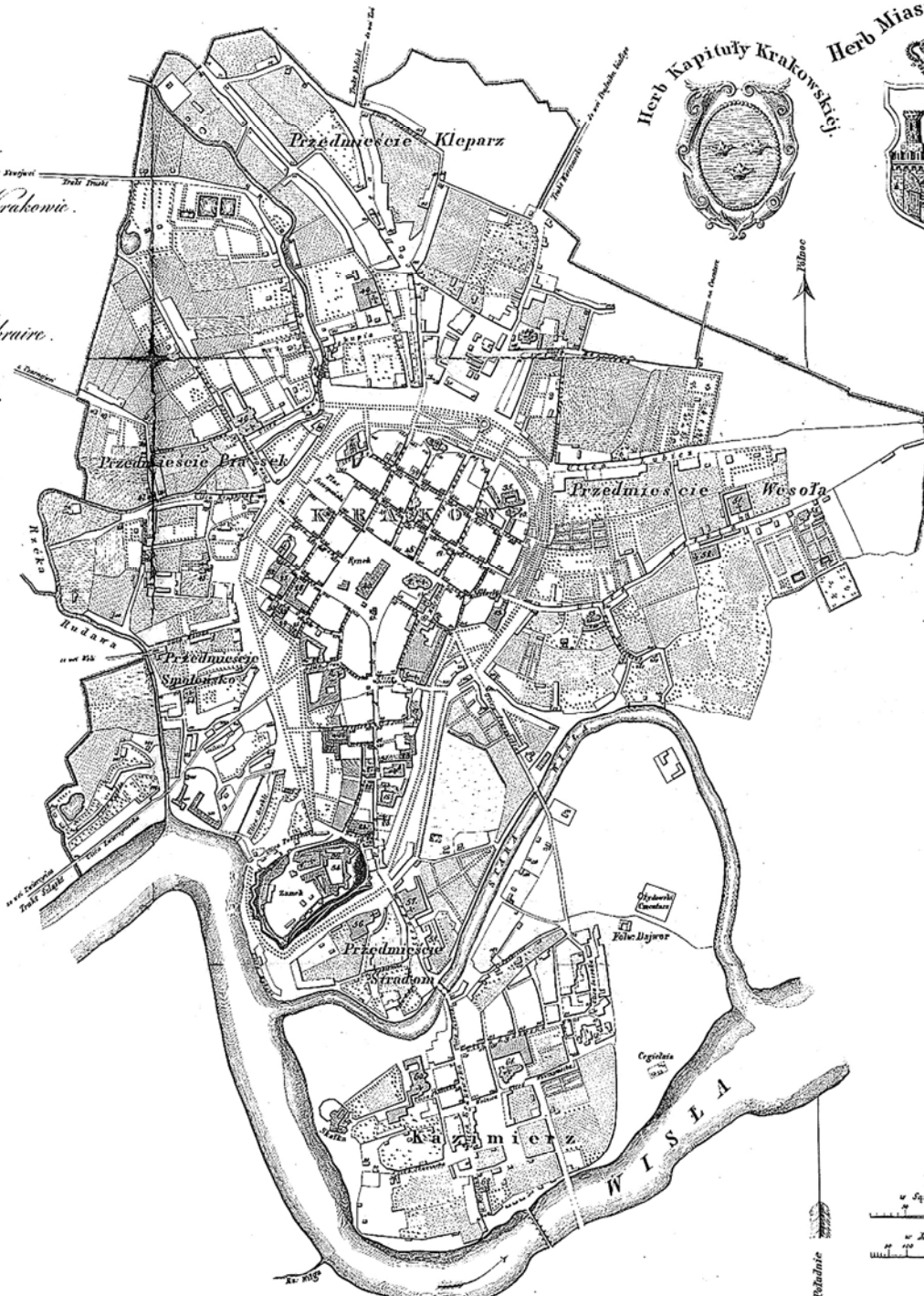
Nakładem D. E. Friedleina w Krakowie.

PLAN de la VILLE
de
CRACOVIE.

Cracovic chez D. E. Friedlein Libraire.

Znaczniejsze Budowle w mieście.
Batimens principaux dans la ville.

1. Kościół katedralny.
2. do N. Panny Maryi.
3. do S. Anny.
4. do S. Piotra.
5. do i klasztor Dominikanów.
6. do do Franciszkanów.
7. do do Reformatorów.
8. do do Marków.
9. do do Piętarów.
10. do S. Ducha.
11. do S. Jana i klasztor Zakonnice.
12. do S. Tomarza do do
13. do na Grodka do do
14. do S. Barbary.
15. do S. Wójcicha.
16. do S. Michała.
17. do S. Józefa i klasztor Zakonnice.
18. do S. Andrzeja do do
19. do S. Józefa.
20. do ewangelicki.
21. do unijacki.
22. Pałac Biskupów Krakowskich.
23. Senat Rzeczy i Trybunał.
24. Dyrekcja Policji.
25. Collegium Jagiellońskie i Biblioteka.
26. do fizyczne.
27. do prawne.
28. do malarstwa i rzeźbiarstwa.
29. Drukarnia akademicka.
30. Bursa Jerozolimska.
31. do Juris-peritorum.
32. Liceum S. Anny.
33. Szkoła Techniczna.
34. Dom ubogich i szpital.
35. Szpital obłąkanych.
36. Kuchnia milicyi.
37. Dom poprawy.
38. Teatr stary.
39. do nowy.
40. Sukienice.
41. Oberża Krolowa.
42. do Szewskiego.
43. do Lipińskiego.

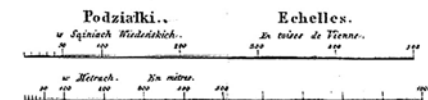


Znaczniejsze Budowle na Przedmieściach
Batimens principaux dans les Fauxbourgs.

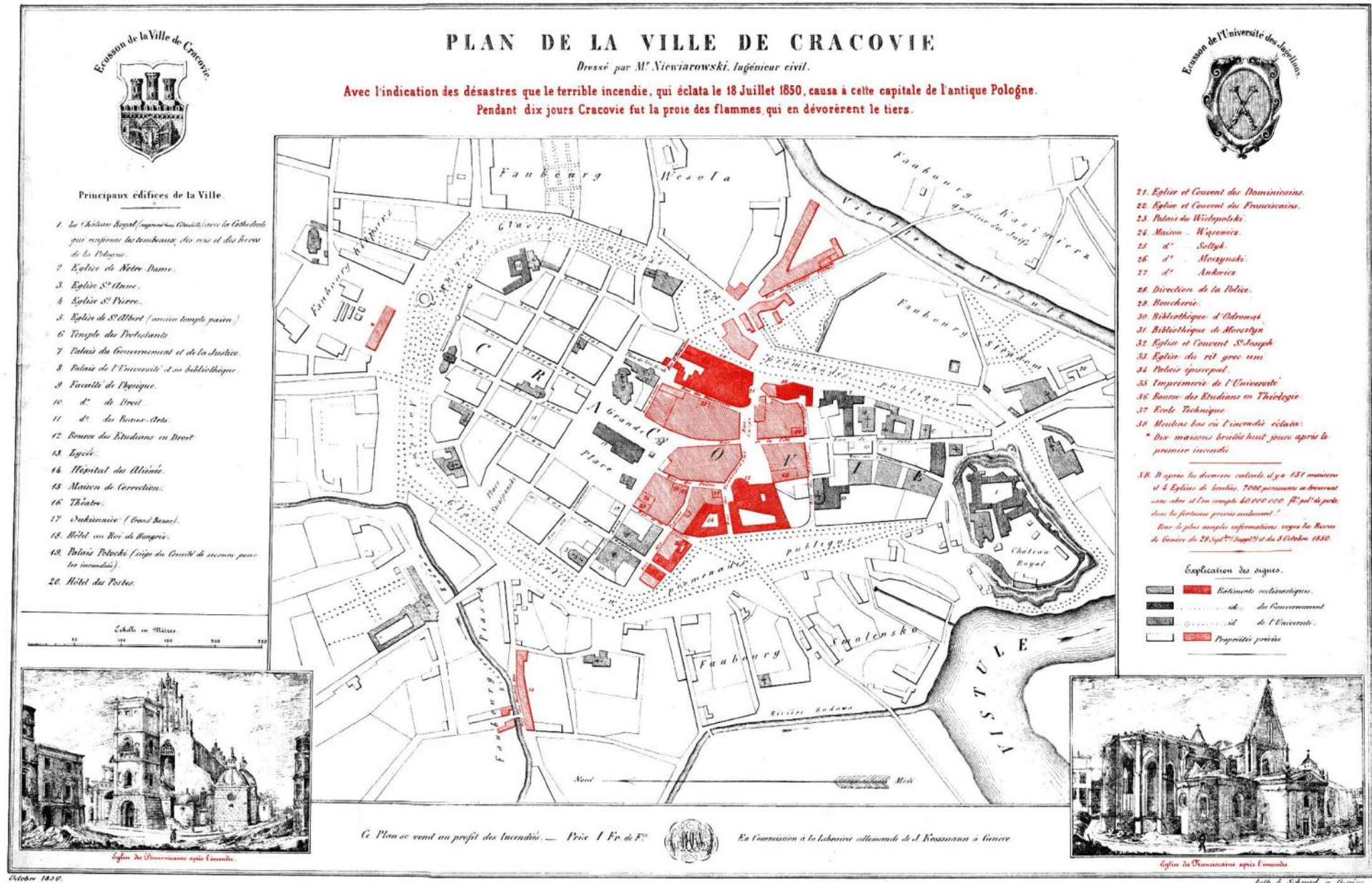
- na Smoleńsku.
44. Kościół S. Krzyża.
- na Piasku.
45. Kościół i klasztor Kapucynów.
46. do do Karmelitów.
47. Młyny dolne } rządowe.
48. do górne }
- na Kleparzu.
49. Kościół i klasztor Wzytek.
50. do S. Floryana.
- na Wesoły.
51. Kościół i klasztor Karmelitów.
52. do do Siostr Miłosierdzia.
53. do S. Mikołaja.
54. Klinika.
55. Obserwatorium i ogród botaniczny.
- na Stradomiu.
56. Kościół i klasztor Bernardynów.
57. do Misjonarzy i Seminarium.
58. Dom pocztowy.
- na Kazimierzu.
59. Kościół i klasztor Paulinów.
60. do do Augustynów.
61. do do Bożego Ciała.
62. do do Trójcy (S. Bonifacjusz).

Objasnienie Znaków.
Explication des Signes.

- Budowle duchowne
- do rządowe
- do akademickie
- do prywatne.



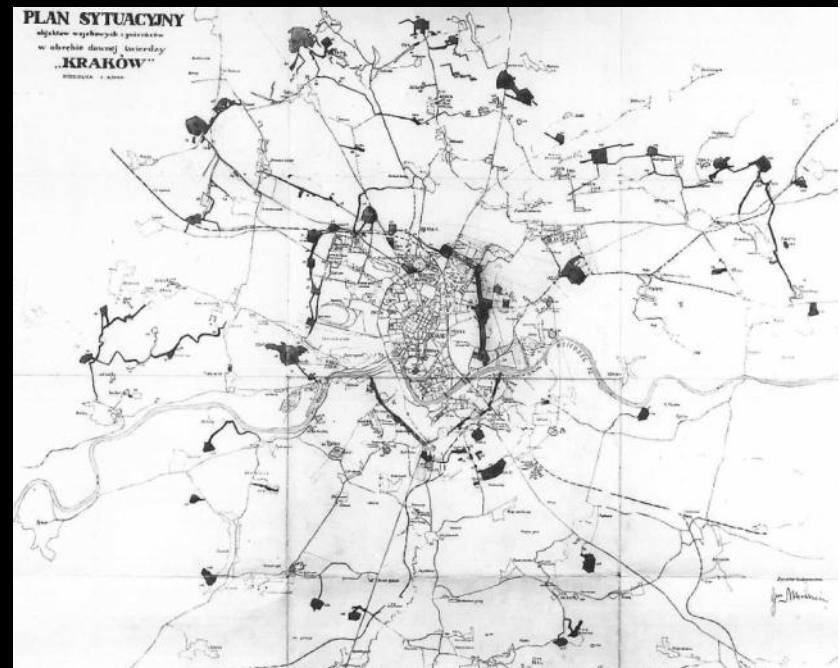
SO CALLED „GREAT FIRE” HAS DEVASTATED THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY IN 1850

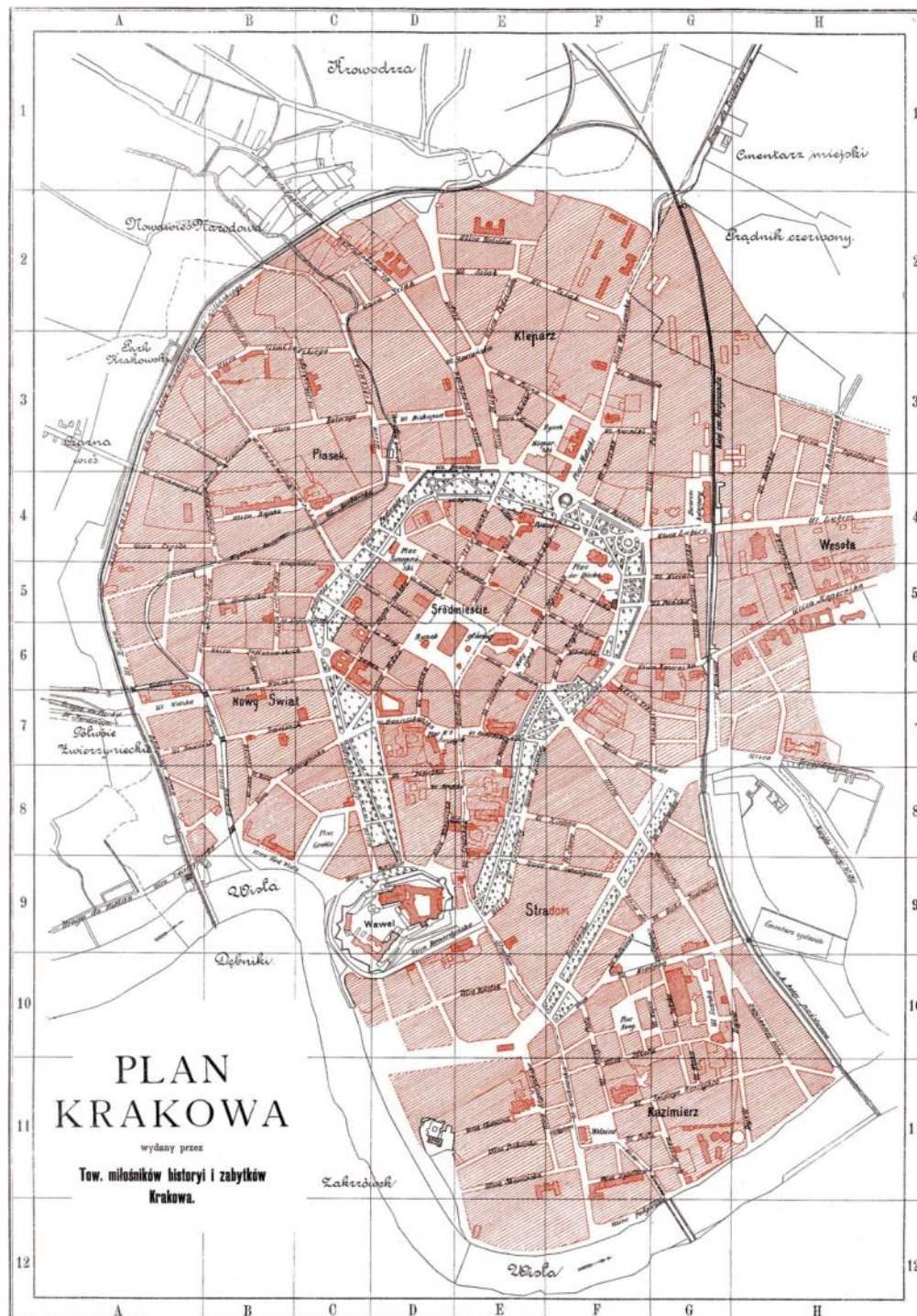




AUSTRIAN FORTIFICATIONS, WHICH WERE BUILT IN THREE CIRCLES BETWEEN **1850-1916** AROUND CRACOW, HAVE STOPPED THE SPATIAL GROWTH OF THE CITY FOR MANY DECADES.

BEING ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DEFENCE FORTERRESSES ON THE NORTHERN BORDER OF AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN MONARCHY, CRACOW WAS A MILITARY TOWN. THE WESTERN PART OF INNER RING OF FORTIFICATIONS WAS PARTLY DEMOLISHED ALREADY IN 1905, BY AUSTRIANS THEMSELVES. MANY OF THOSE STRUCTURES WERE DEVASTATED AFTER SECOND WORLD WAR. ABOUT 120 STRONGHOLDS AND OTHER SERVICE BUILDINGS, TOGETHER WITH MANY POST- MILITARY ROADS AND GREEN COMPLEXES, STILL FORMS THE PART OF CRACOW'S URBAN FABRIC.





THE PLAN FROM **1900** ISSUED BY „THE SOCIETY OF THE LOVERS OF HISTORY AND MONUMENTS OF CRACOW” SHOWS THE CITY BUILT TILL THE TODAY’S SECOND PERIMETER – WITH THE RAIL ROAD AROUND, WHICH WAS CONNECTED THE STRONGHOLDS SURROUNDING THE CITY OF CRACOW. HOWEVER KAZIMIERZ, KLEPARZ (1791) AND PODGORZE (1810) ARE ALREADY INCORPORATED, TOGETHER WITH LATER 19TH-CENTURY DISTRICTS, THE CITY OF PODGORZE REMAINS OUT OF THE MAPS.

BEGINING OF CONTEMPORARY URBAN PLANNING IN CRACOW

AS THE FIRST CONTEMPORARY URBAN PLAN OF THE CITY OF CRACOW, REASERCHERS FIND **THE PROJECT OF THE PLAN OF REGULATION OF THE GREATER CRACOW**, (WITHOUT PODGORZE) WHICH WAS A RESULT OF URBAN COMPETITION ANNOUNCED BY THE MUNICIPALITY IN **1910**

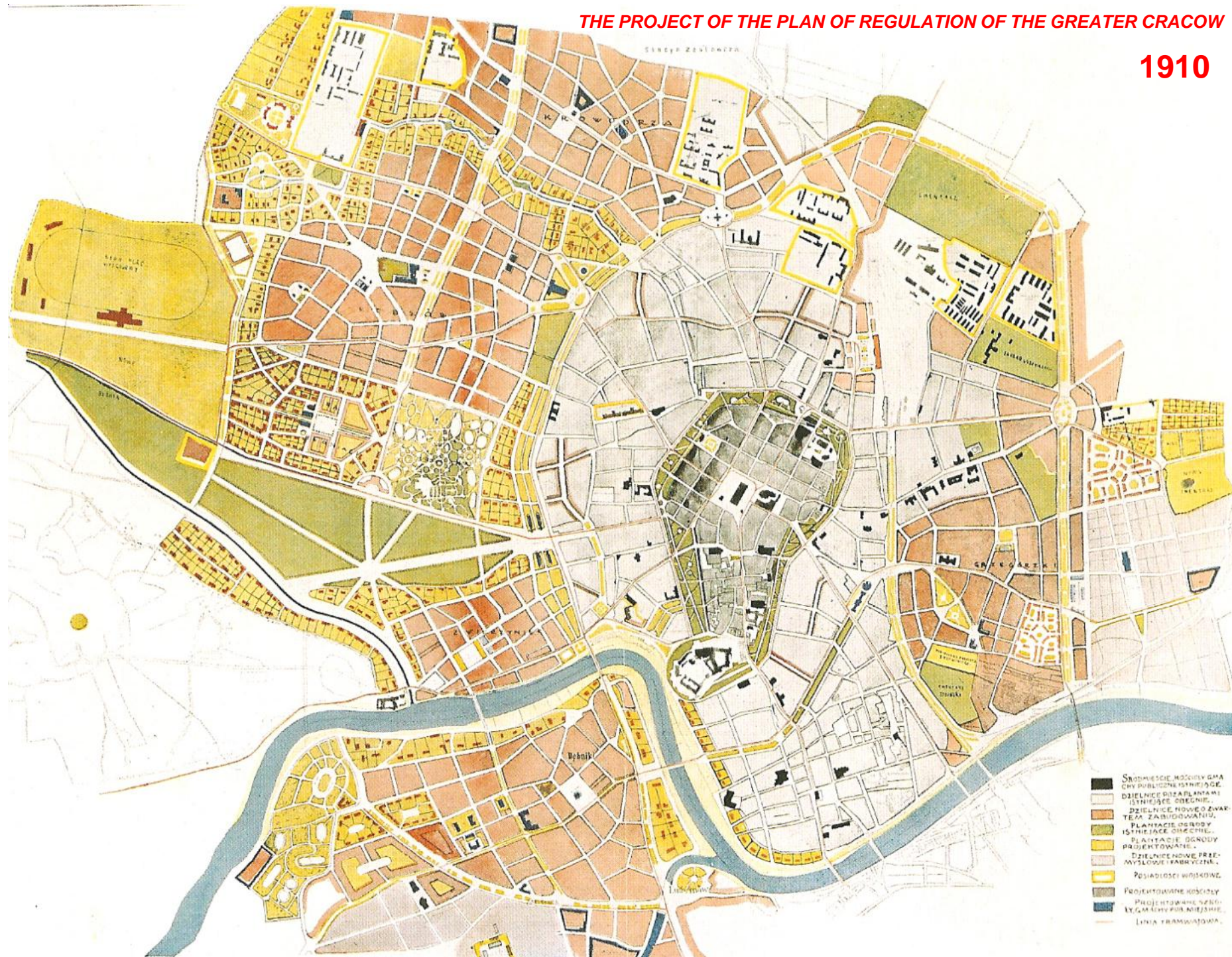
THE COMPETITION FOLLOWED THE DECISION OF CITY COUNCIL OF INCORPORATING A NUMBER OF NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES.

COMPETITION WAS WAN BY THE TEAM OF CRACOVIAN ARCHITECTS:
J.CZAJKOWSKI, W.EKIELSKI, T.STRYJEŃSKI, L.WOJTYCZKO AND K.WYCZYŃSKI

THEY PROPOSED THE RING ROAD IN THE PLACE OF FORMER RAILWAY, WHICH CONNECTED THE INNER STRONGHOLDS (TODAY'S SECOND PERIMETER) AND THE CONCENTRATION OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS OF HIGHER STANDARD IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY. THE LOWER STANDARD APPARTMENTS WERE SUPPOSED TO BE LOCATED, TOGETHER WITH THE INDUSTRIAL AREAS, ON NORTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PART OF THE CITY. THIS IDEA WERE DEVELOPED IN MANY LATER PLANS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 20TH CENTURY- AND OF COURSE - INFLUENCED THE PRESENT STRUCTURE OF THE CITY.

THE PROJECT OF THE PLAN OF REGULATION OF THE GREATER CRACOW

1910



PLAN

Wielkiego Krakowa.

1 : 28,800

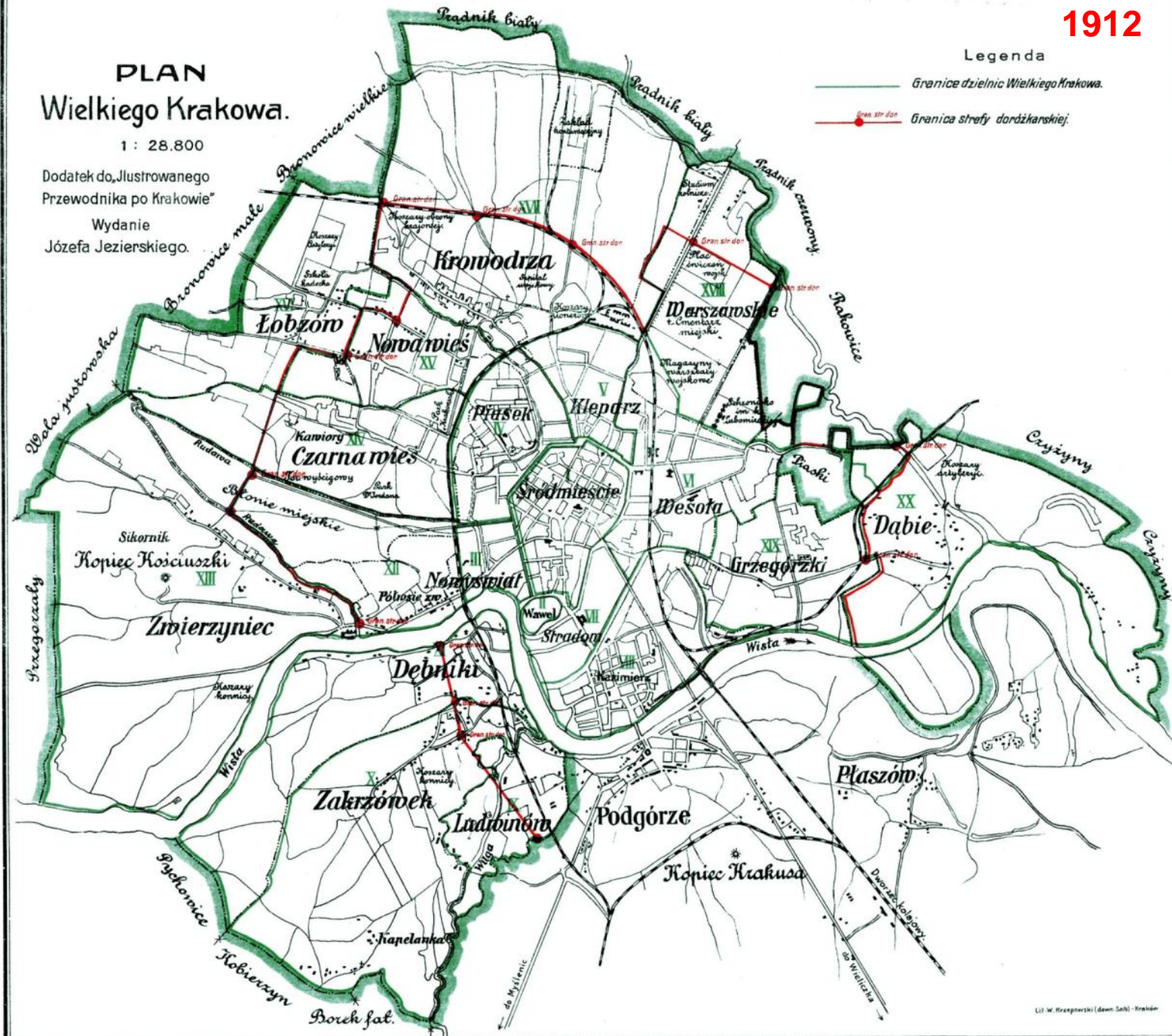
Dodatek do „Ilustrowanego
Przewodnika po Krakowie”

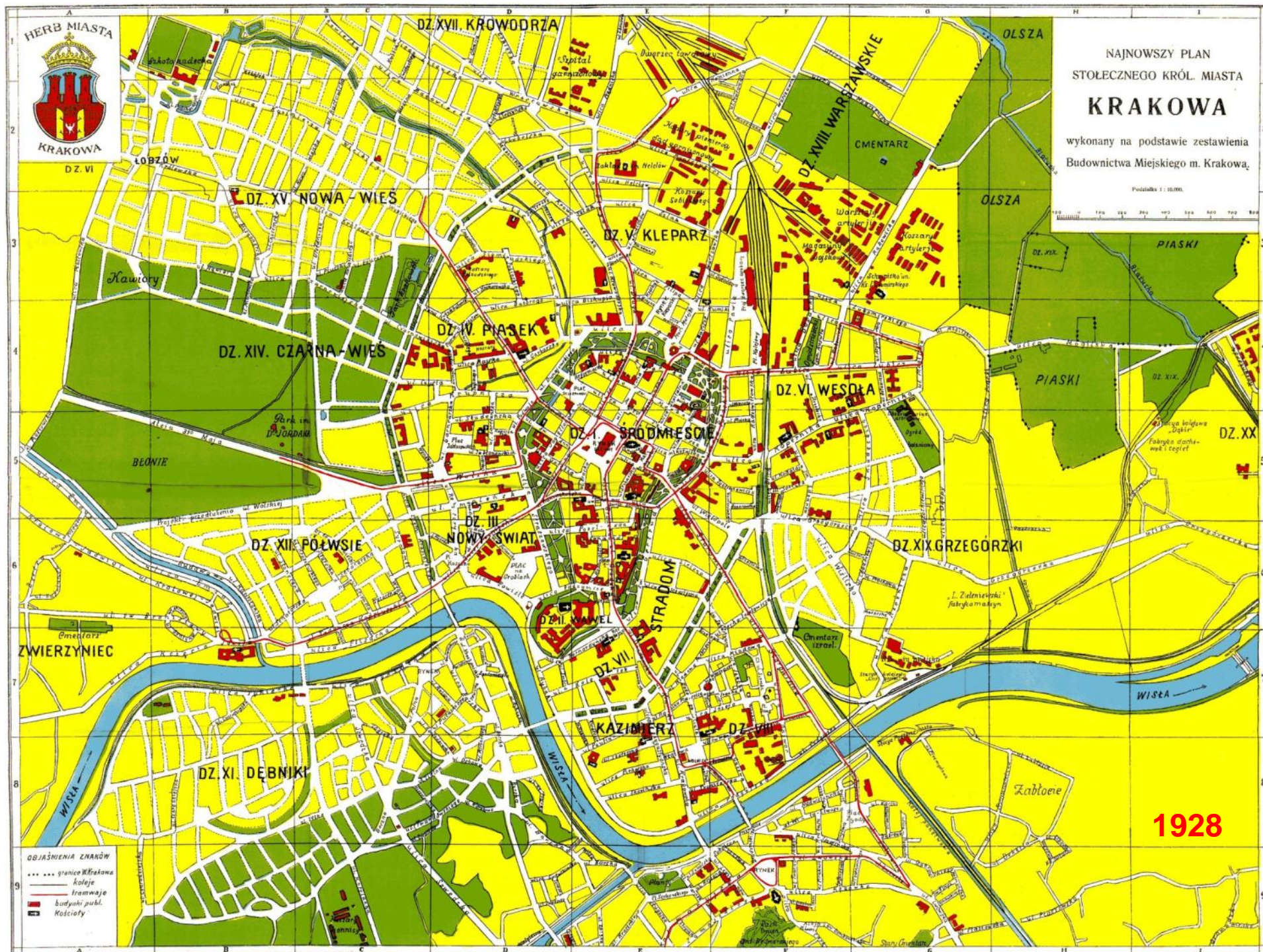
Wydanie
Józefa Jezierskiego.

Legenda

Granice dzielnic Wielkiego Krakowa.

Granica strefy dordżkarskiej.





NAJNOWSZY PLAN
STOLECZNEGO KRÓL. MIASTA
KRAKOWA
wykonany na podstawie zestawienia
Budownictwa Miejskiego m. Krakowa.

Podziałka 1 : 10.000.



OBJAŚNIENIE ZNAKÓW
... granice Miasta
koleje
tramwaje
budynki publ.
Kościoły

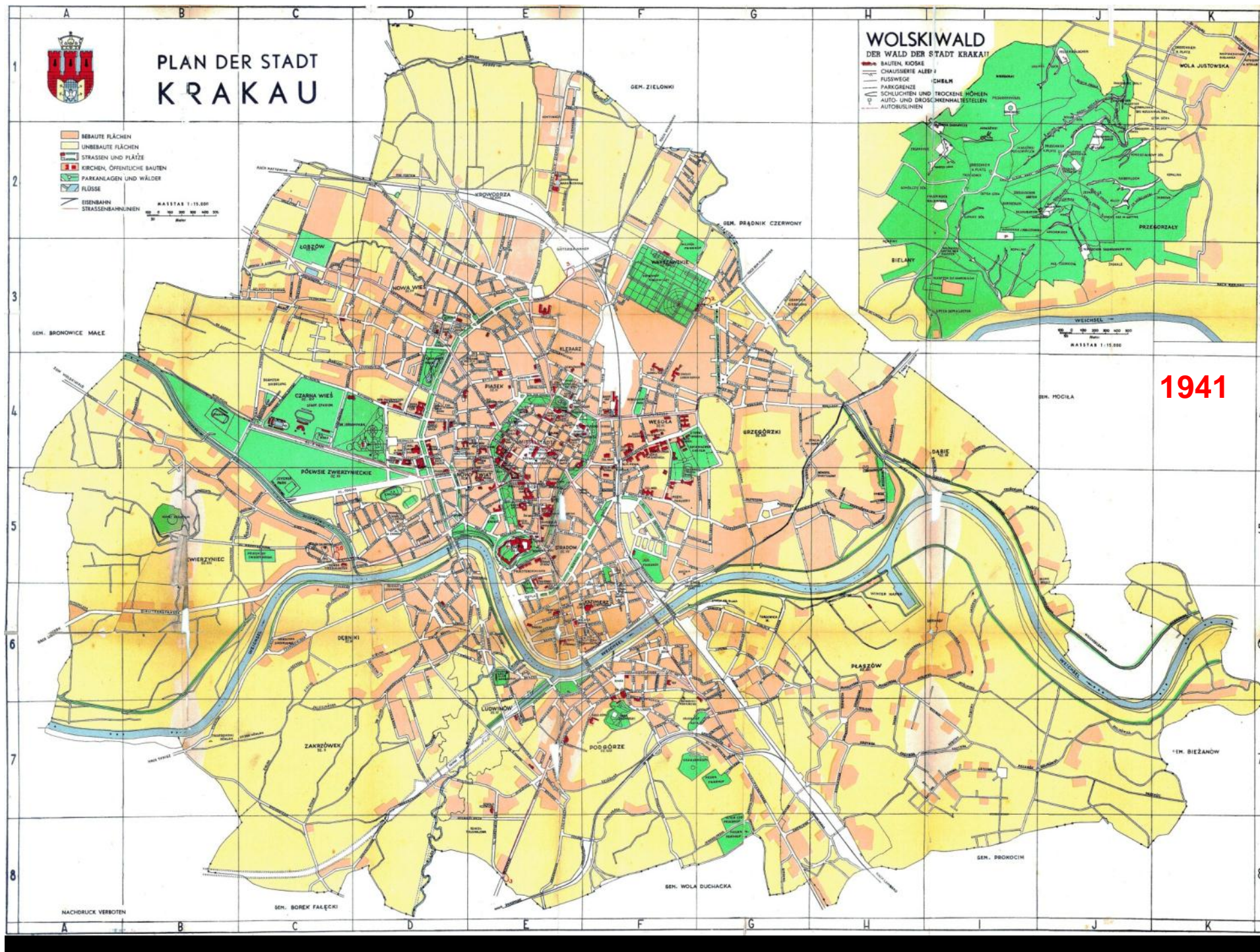
1928

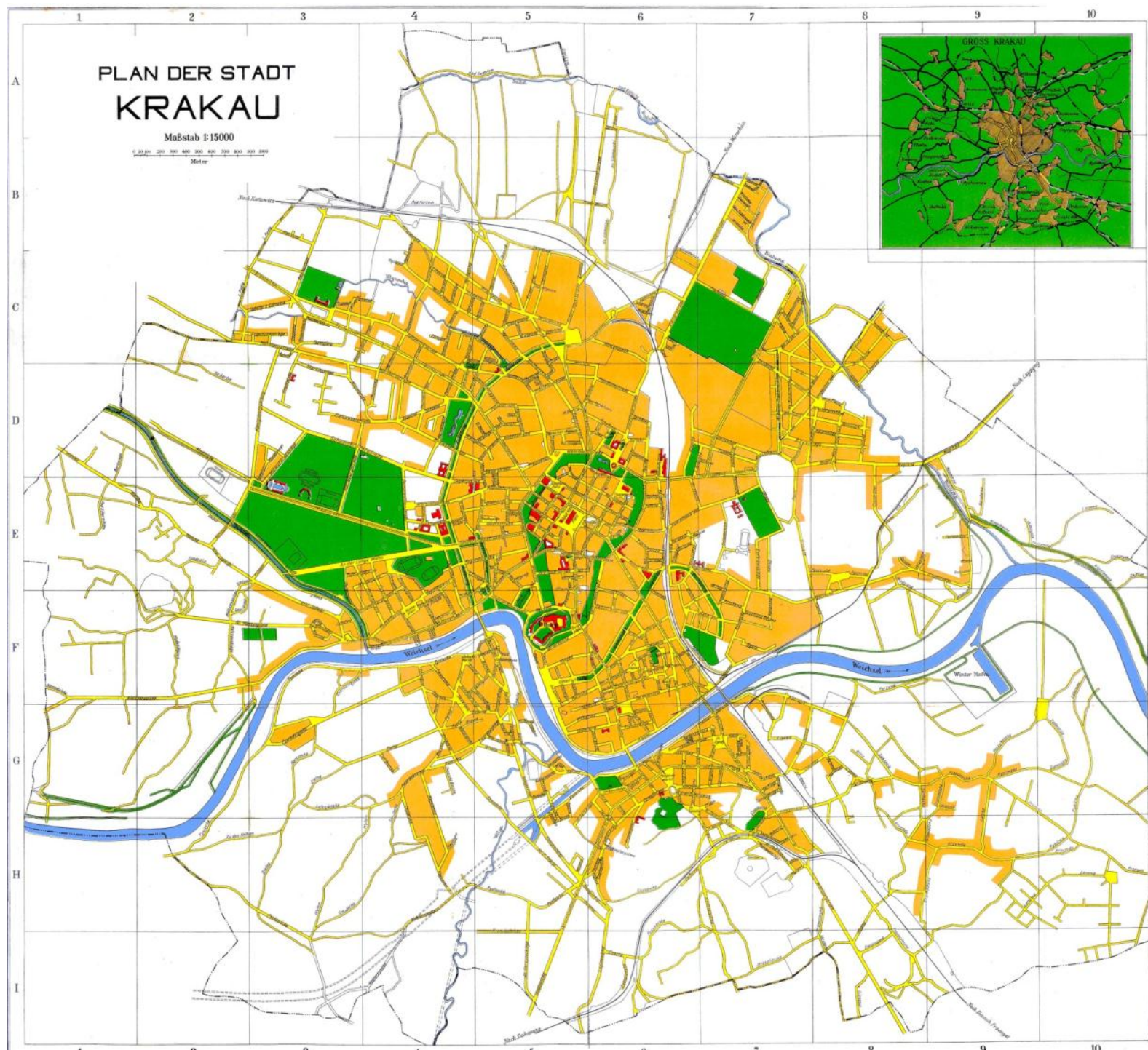
NAZI GERMAN OCCUPATION

1939-1945

DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR CRACOW HAS BECOME THE CAPITAL OF SO CALLED *GENERAL GOUVERNEMENT*, WHICH COVERED MOST OF THE CENTRAL POLAND'S PRE-WAR TERRITORY. NAZI GENERAL GOUVERNOR ROULED THE TERRITORY FROM WAWEL CASTLE. THE SOCIETY OF THE CITY WAS EXTERMINATED, AND REPLACED STEP BY STEP BY THE GERMAN, UKRAINIAN AND LITHUANIAN FAMILIES OF NAZI SOLDIERS AND ADMINISTRATION.

LARGE NUMBER OF PRE-WAR ELITS OF THE CITY WERE ELIMINATED. JUST IN ONE DAY, DURING *SONDERAKTION KRAKAU*, THE 6TH NOVEMBER 1939, AROUND 200 PROFESSORS OF CRACOW'S UNIVERSITY WERE KILLED.





1942

COMPARING TWO
PLANS OF THE
CITY FROM THIS
PERIOD OF TIME,
WE CAN
OBSERVE THE
GERMANIZATION
OF THE NAMES,
BUT ALSO THE
DEVELOPMENT
OF THE WESTERN
PART OF THE
CITY, WHICH
FOLLOWS A
LITTLE THE PRE-
WAR PLANS, BUT
WAS DEVOTED
TO THE
SETTELMENTS
FOR THE
FAMILIES
GERMAN'S ARMY
OFFICERS. THE
INHABITANTS OF
THAT AREAS
WERE REPLACED
BY FORCE TO
THE POST-
JEWISH
APPARTMENTS IN
KAZIMIERZ AND
PODGÓRZE.



Cracow lost a lot of inhabitants during the Second World War, however its building substance was almost intact- even some complexes were added.

POST-WAR MAP SHOWS CITY DEVELOPED TO THE WEST

Szczegółowy plan
KRAKOWA
z przyległymi gminami
stan z 1947 roku

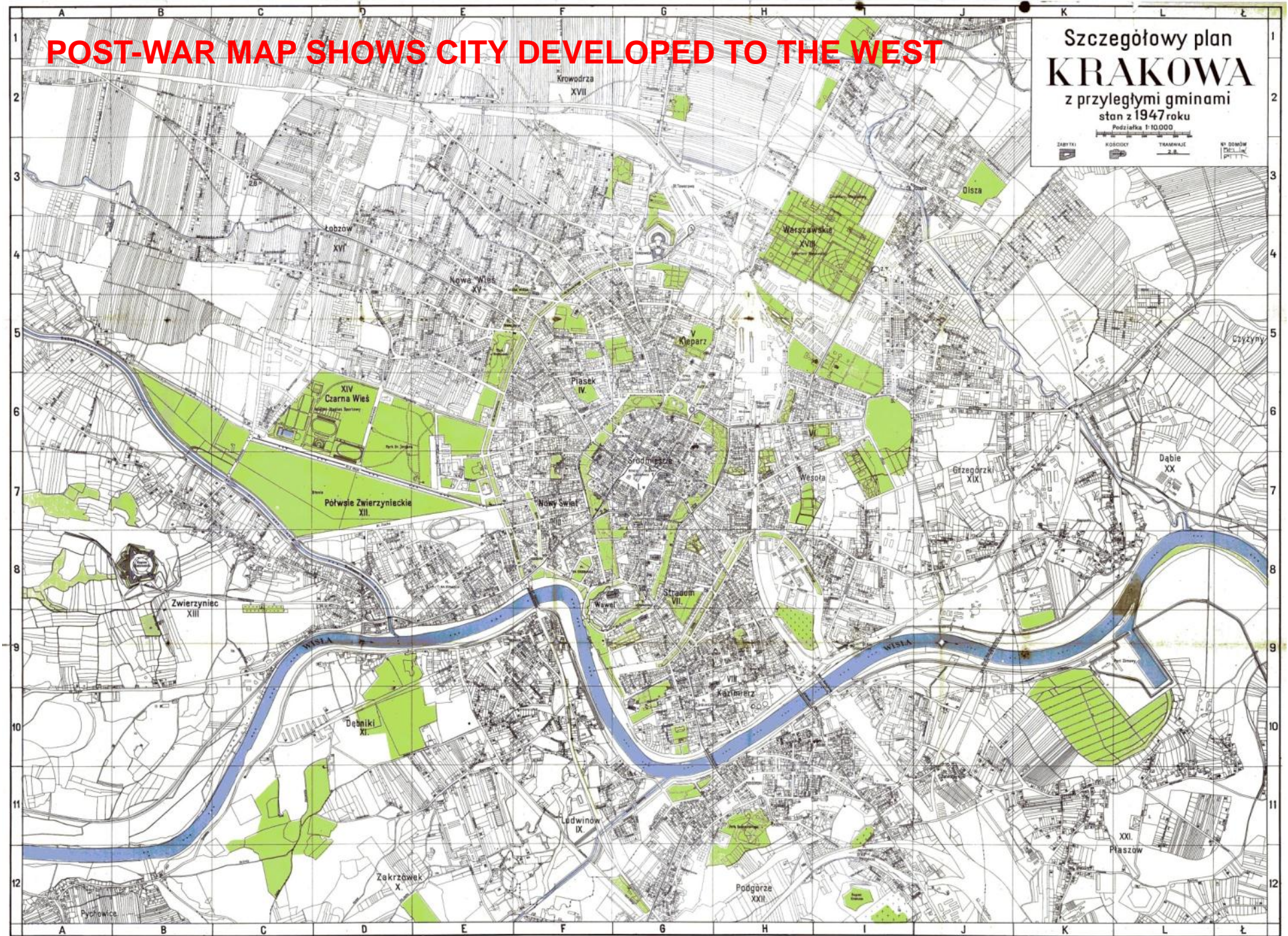
Podziałka 1:100 000

ZABYTKI

KOBROCKI

TRAMWAJE

KP. DOKŁAD
DOKŁAD
DOKŁAD



NOWA HUTA

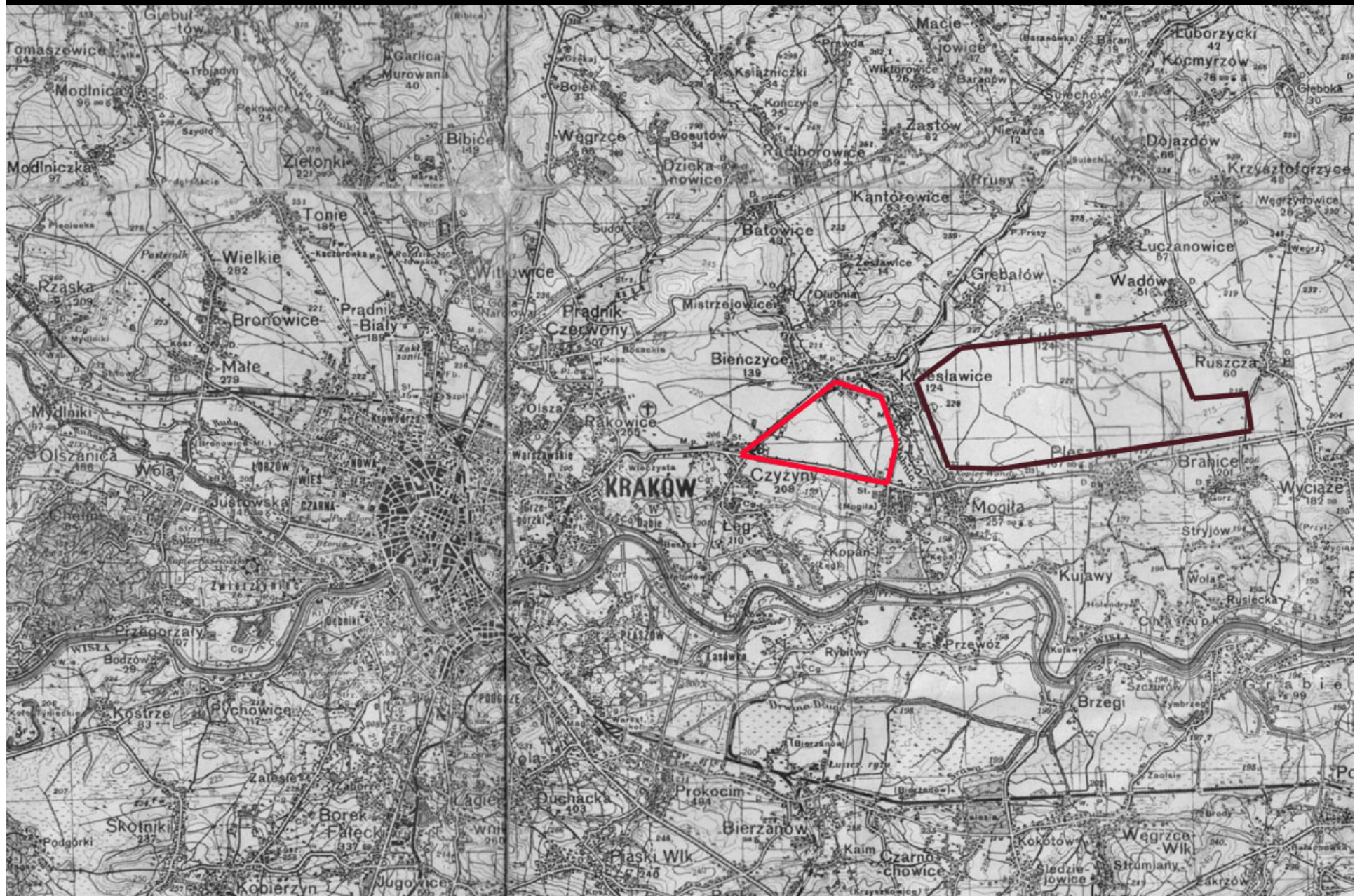
In **1947**, the communist authorities of the Polish People's Republic, inspired by Soviet Union, took a political decision to implement a gigantic metallurgical plant on the grounds of the villages: Mogila (with the historical Cistercian Abbey which dates back to the 13th century), Bienczyce, Pleszow and Krzeslawice located to the north-east of Cracow.

Historians argue if it was related to a lack of support for the new, pro-Soviet authorities from the inhabitants of Cracow.

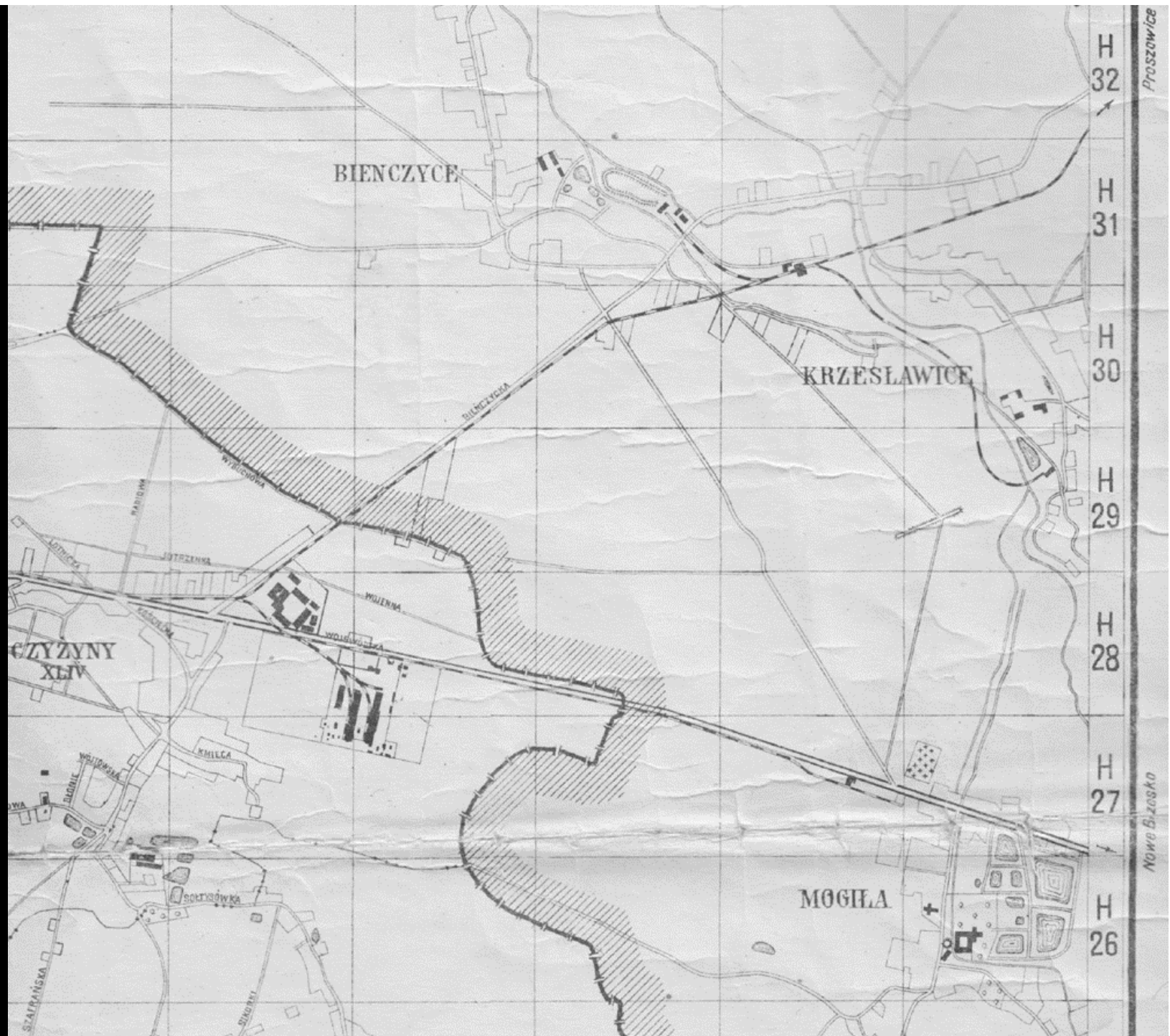
Nevertheless, the decision to begin constructing the plant and **postwar Poland's first new city** from the foundations – **Nowa Huta** located in its vicinity was about to change the demographical relations in the province for the benefit of the *ruling* working class.

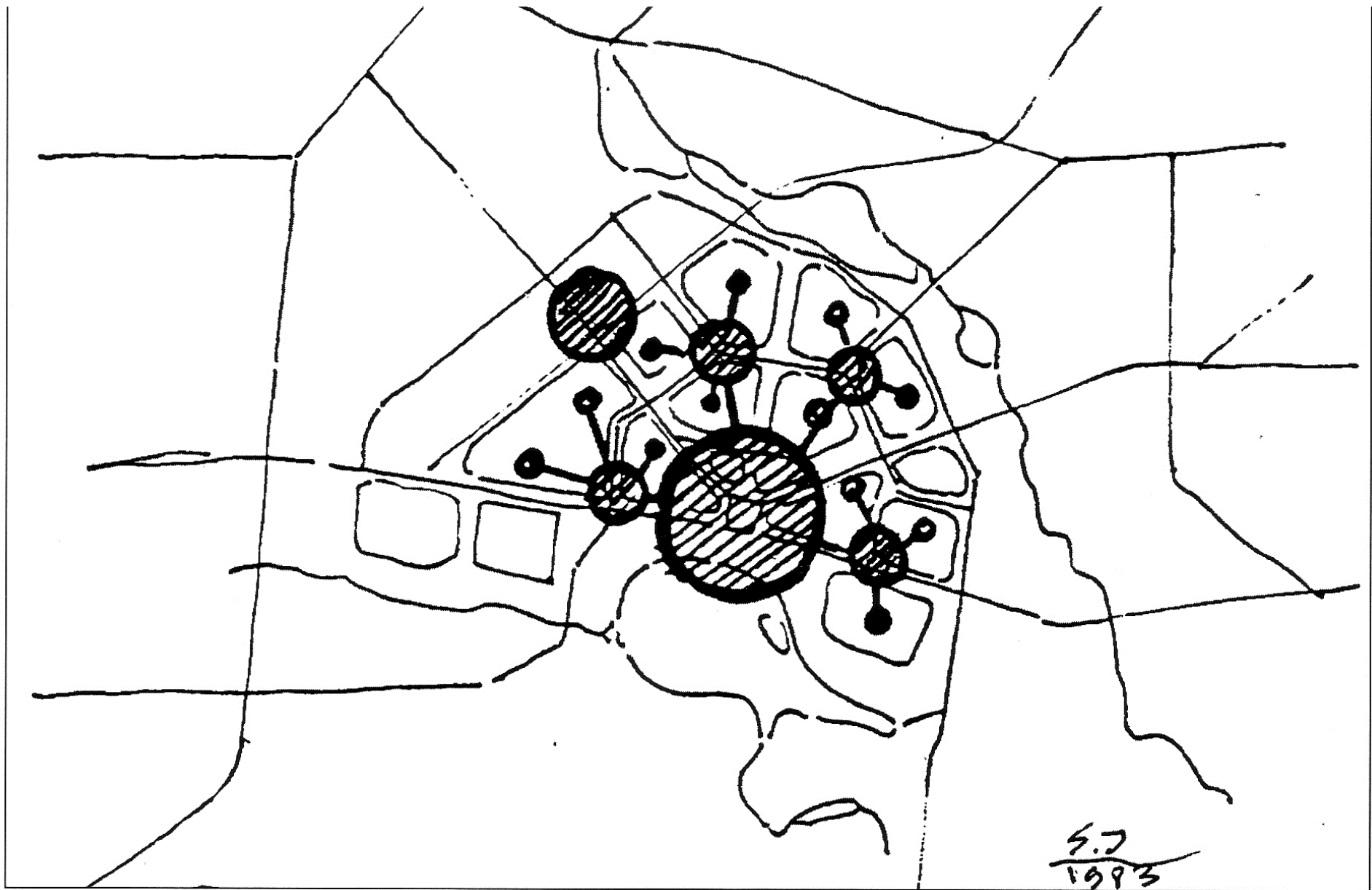
Nowa Huta was expected to become a model *workers' city of the future*.

THE AREAS FOR THE FUTURE CITY OF NOWA HUTA AND THE LENIN METALLURGICAL PLANT - 1949



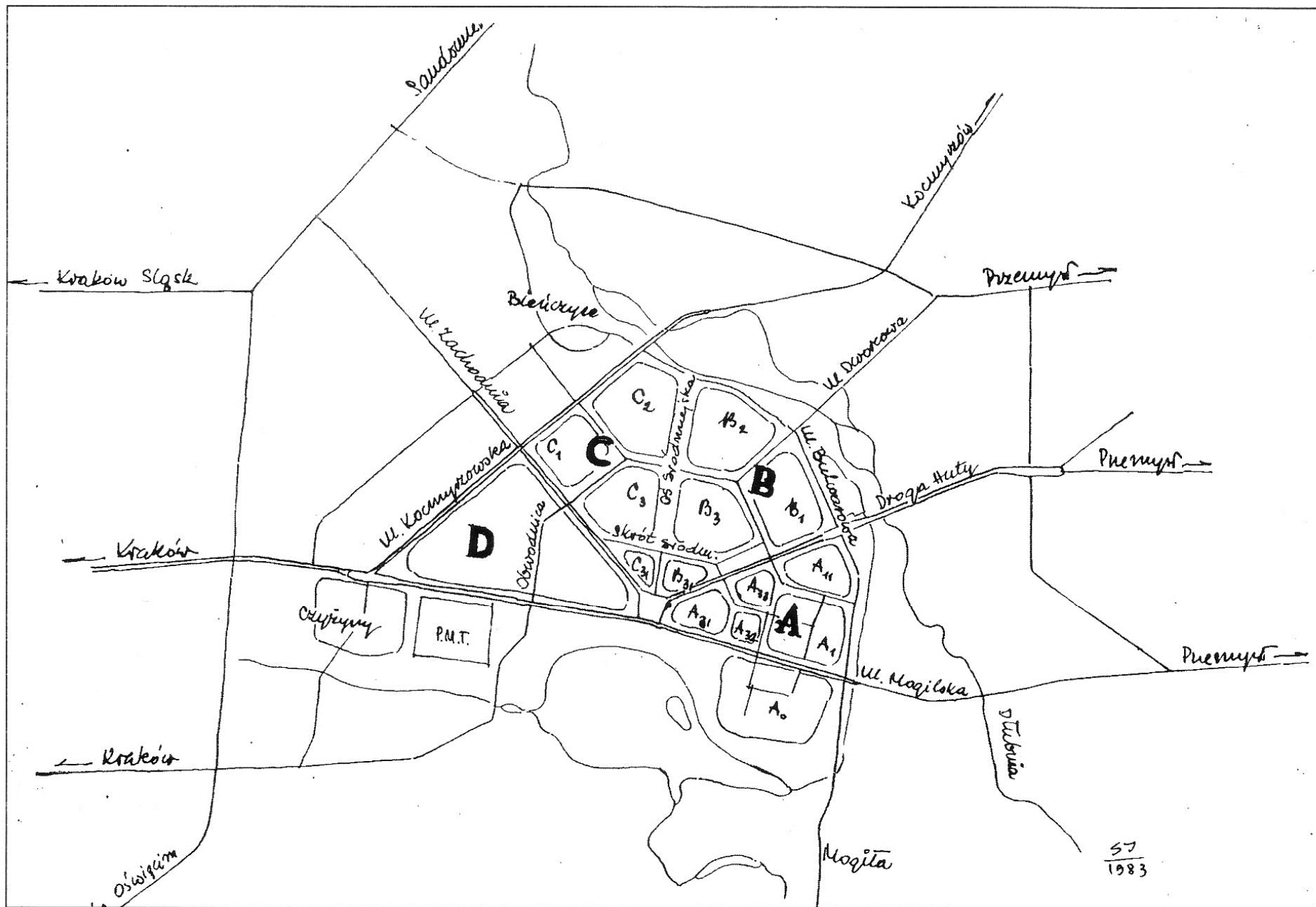
Lands of the future city of Nowa Huta, was chosen at almost empty, rural fields of Bienczyce, Krzesławice, Pleszow and Mogila villages, east of the military airport in Czyżyny, which was already incorporated into the municipality of Cracow – map shows the area in 1949, just before the start of the building works.





Hierarchy of centres and facilities in Nowa Huta, 1951- by Stanislaw Juchnowicz

An independent urban organism came into existence in 1949. Till 1951, it was administratively independent from Cracow and equipped with necessary public objects, schools, shops and services.



Division of Nowa Huta into neighbourhood units, 1951- by Stanislaw Juchnowicz

The wide, 14-metre high curve of the slope began the main compositional element of the plan. Five traffic and compositional arteries radially leaving the Central Square, that is localised next to the slope edge, connect the most important local centres with the very centre.

Painting by T.Chomicz, 1954

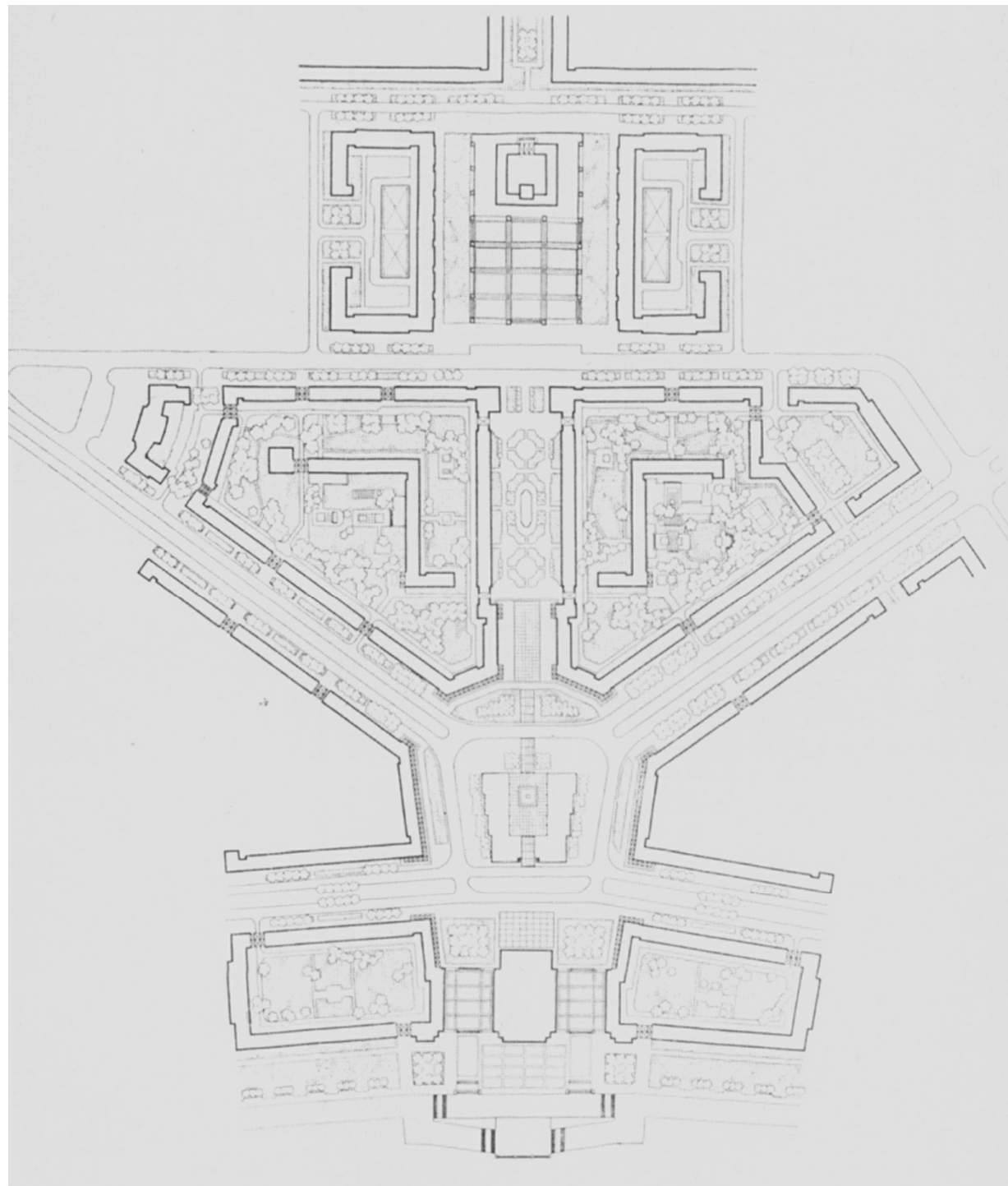
arch.Stanislaw Juchnowicz



From **1949**, the implementation of city development proceeded according to an urban design prepared at Krakow's Miastoprojekt by a team supervised by **Tadeusz Ptasiński**.

In this concept, we can distinguish some elements of the American doctrine of *neighbourhood units* and the idea of *the garden city*. The concentric-radial layout of the plan is rooted in the baroque tradition.

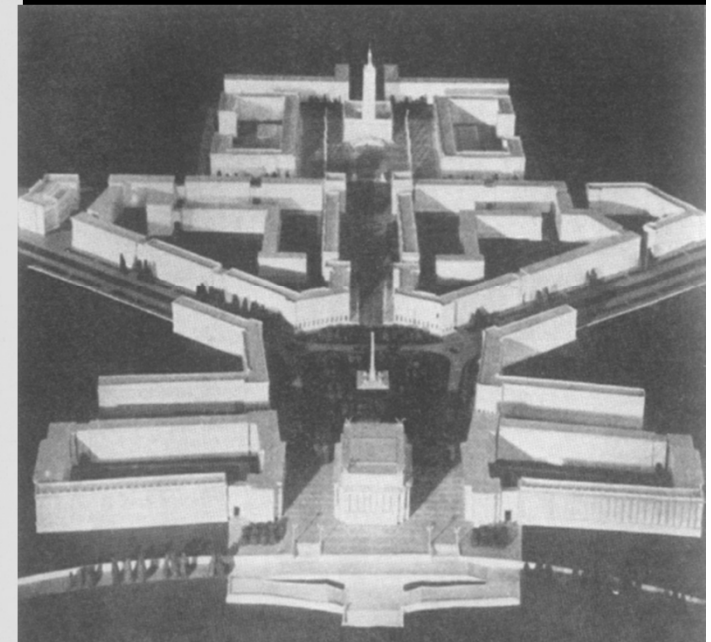




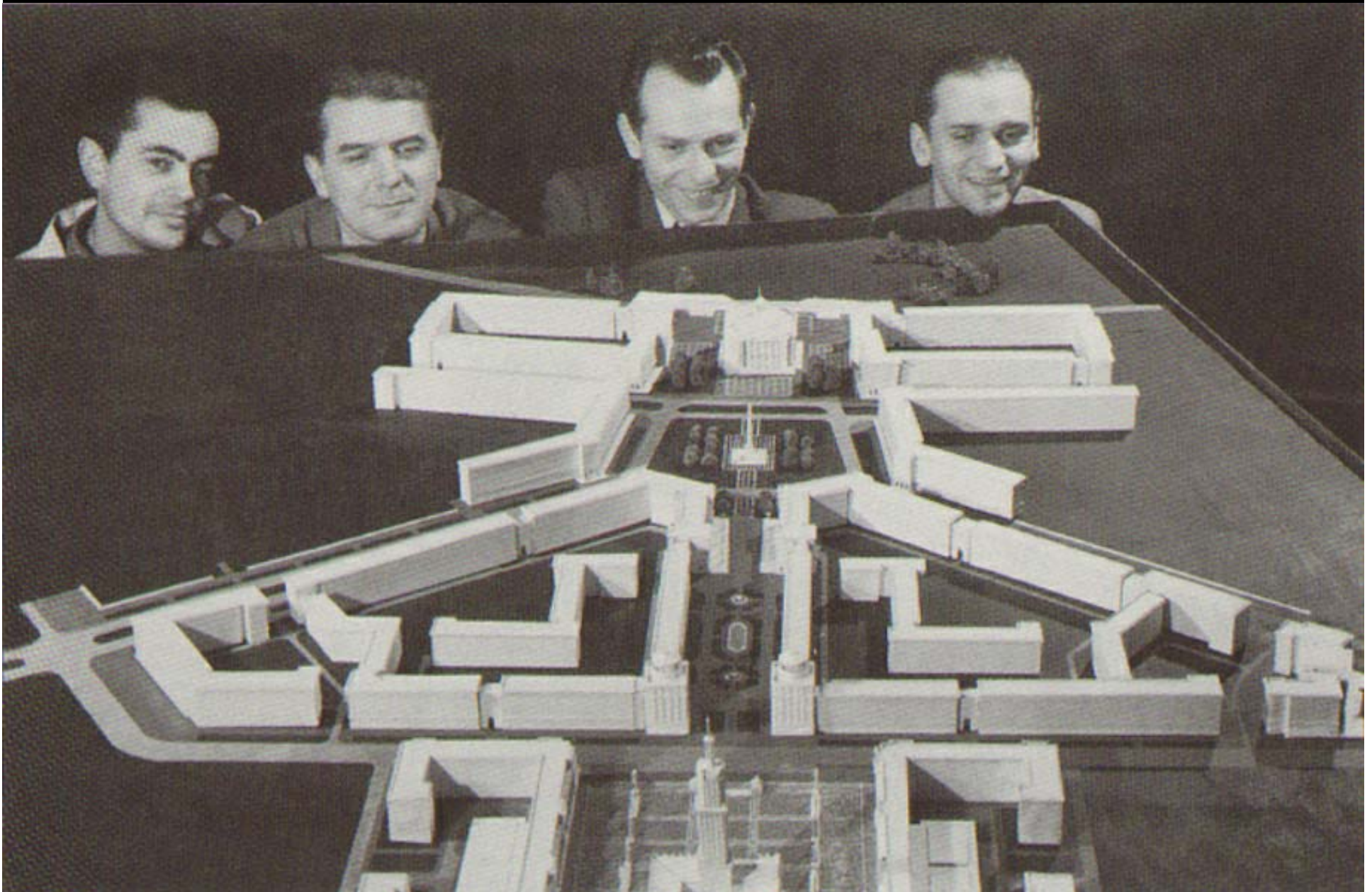
MAIN COMPOSITIONAL AXIS OF NOWA HUTA- TODAY'S ALLEY OF ROSES

(bottom to top):

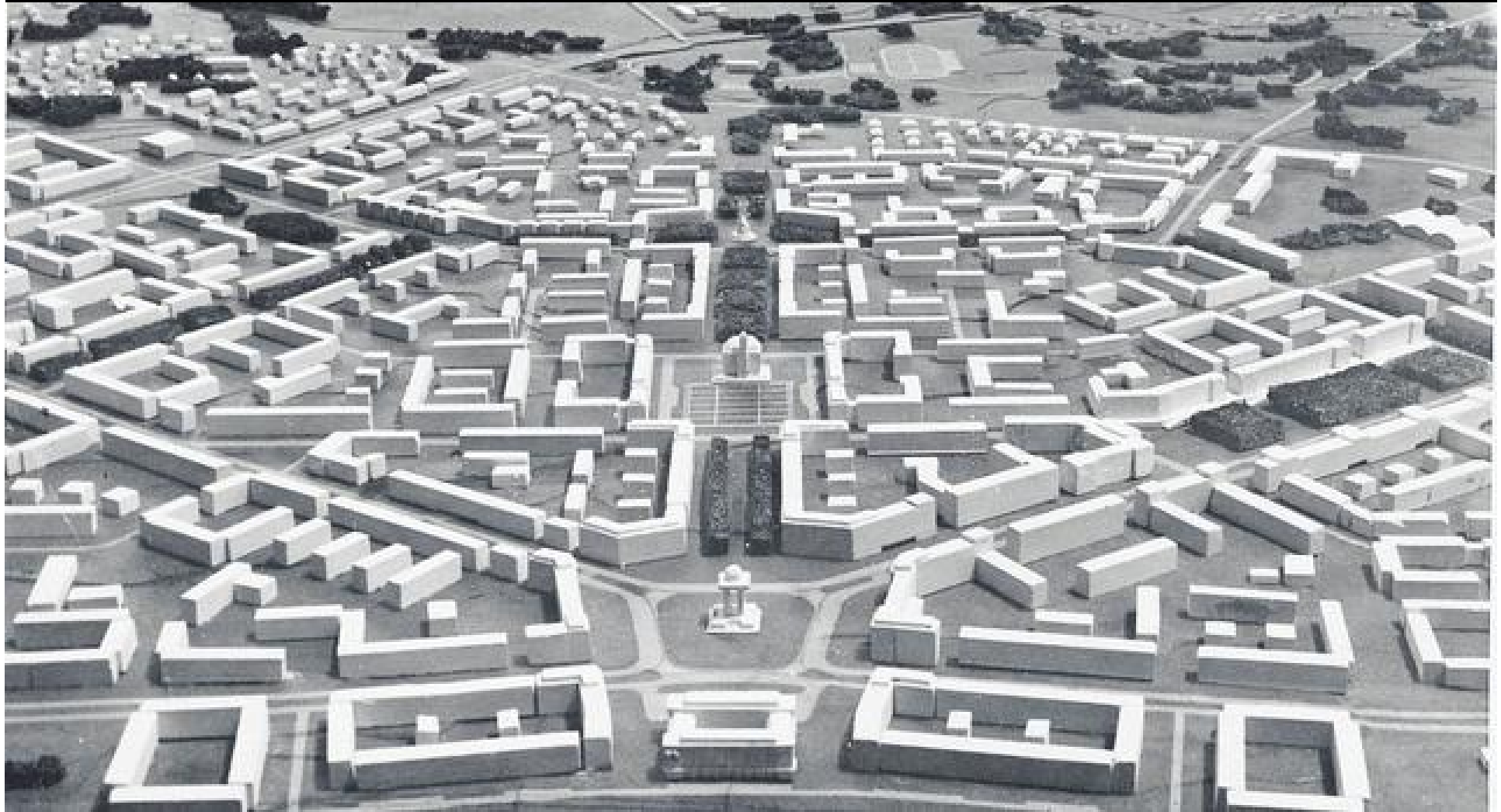
- House of Culture and Theatre (UNBUILT)**
- Central Square**
- Alley of Roses**
- Townhall (UNBUILT)**



MODEL OF THE ONE OF ALTERNATIVE VERSIONS OF NOWA HUTA- 1951



MODEL OF THE ONE OF ALTERNATIVE VERSIONS OF NOWA HUTA- 1951



LOCATION OF THE CITY OF NOWA HUTA IN 1949 CAN BE PERCEIVED AS THE BEGINING OF RAPID, CENTRAL-PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF CRACOW, WHICH LASTED TILL 1988



Late 1950's plan for the extension of Nowa Huta's greenery



THE MASTER PLAN OF CRACOW 1958

**SHOWS THE FIRST EXTENSIONS OF THE CITY OF NOWA HUTA
PRESERVES THE POST-AUSTRIAN AIRPORT AT RAKOWICE-CZYŻYNY WHICH
DIVIDED THE CRACOW FROM NOWA HUTA, BUT ALSO HAVE ALREADY
INTRODUCED THE NORTHERN AND THE SOUTHERN BELTS OF HOUSING
DISTRICTS, WHICH WERE THE BEGINING OF EXPANDING THE CITY ALONG THE
EAST-WEST AXIS**



Nowa Huta 1960 plan



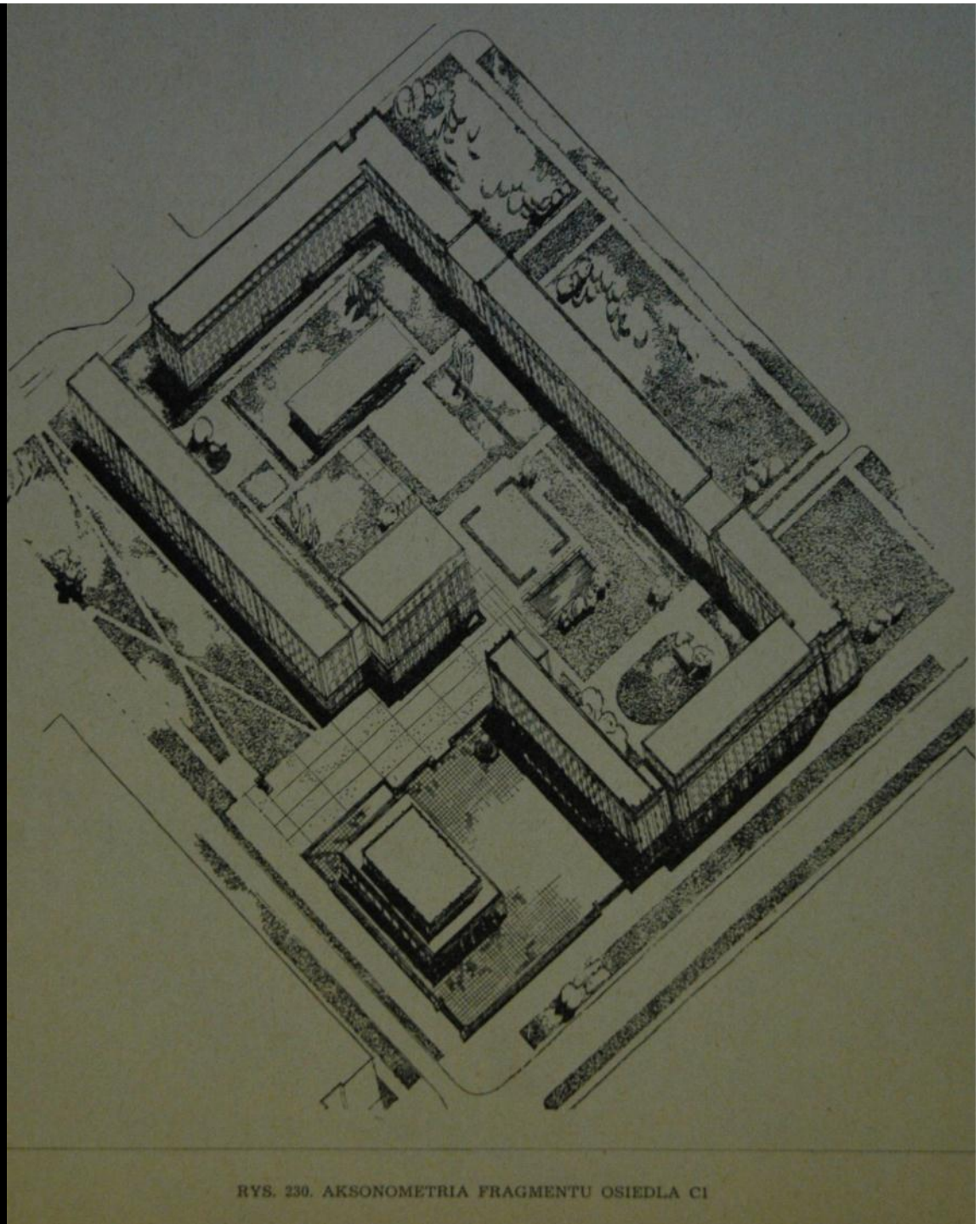
**NEOBAROQUE PLAN (evaluated in 1950's) OF NOWA HUTA
COMBINED WITH THE IDEA OF *NEIGHBOURHOOD UNITS***



**Neighbourhood units
(ca. 5,000 residents each)
have been equipped with:**

- nurseries,**
- schools,**
- shops,**
- services,**
- parking lots (including
few underground ones),**
- separation of vehicles
and pedestrian routes,**
- greenery.**

**Idea of neighbourhood unit,
by Clarence Perry,
formed in 1922 (Radburn, NY),
published in 1939**



**Elements forming the neighbourhood units,
here: concept design of C-1 unit in the central part of Nowa Huta**



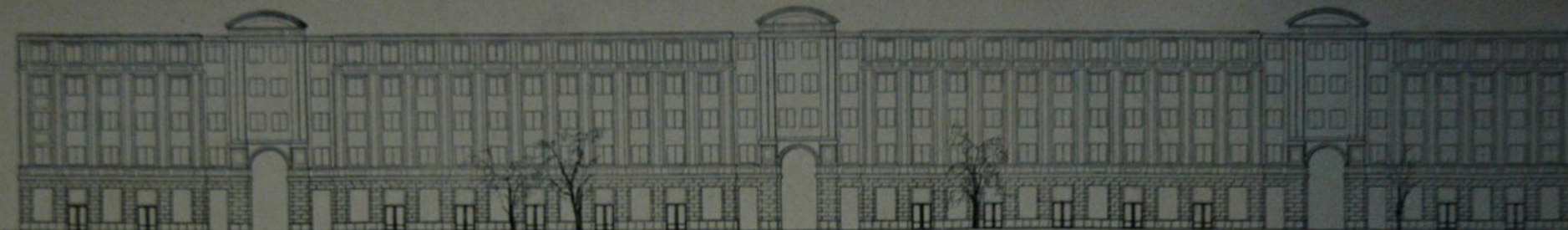
RYS. 250. PRZYSZLI OBYWATELE POLSKI LUDOWEJ W JEDNYM
Z LICZNYCH PRZEDSZKOLI NOWEJ HUTY



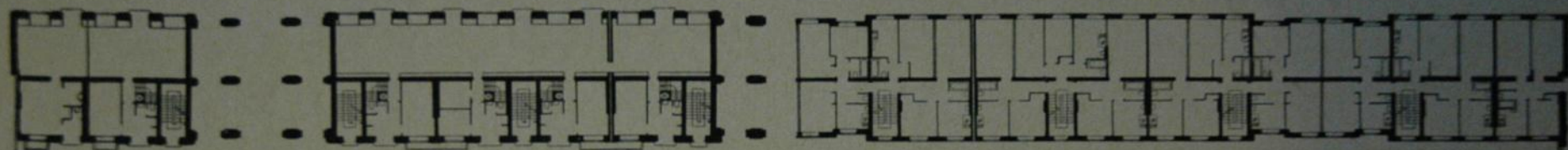
RYS. 251. OGÓLNY WIDOK PRZEDSZKOLA



RYS. 252. PERSPEKTYWA BLOKÓW 1D I 1E OSIEDLA C1

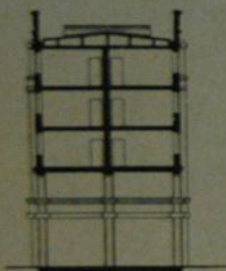


RYS. 243. ELEWACJA GŁÓWNA BLOKU IC KOLONII I OSIEDLA CI 1:400

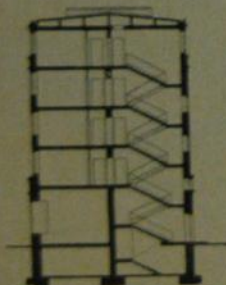


RYS. 244. FRAGMENT RZUTU PARTERU 1:400

RYS. 245. FRAGMENT RZUTU TYPOWEGO PIĘTRA 1:400



RYS. 246. PRZEKRÓJ PRZĘZ ŁĄCZNIK 1:400



RYS. 247. PRZEKRÓJ 1:400



RYS. 248. FRAGMENT ELEWACJI GŁÓWNEJ 1:200



RYS. 249. BLOK C1 W BUDOWIE



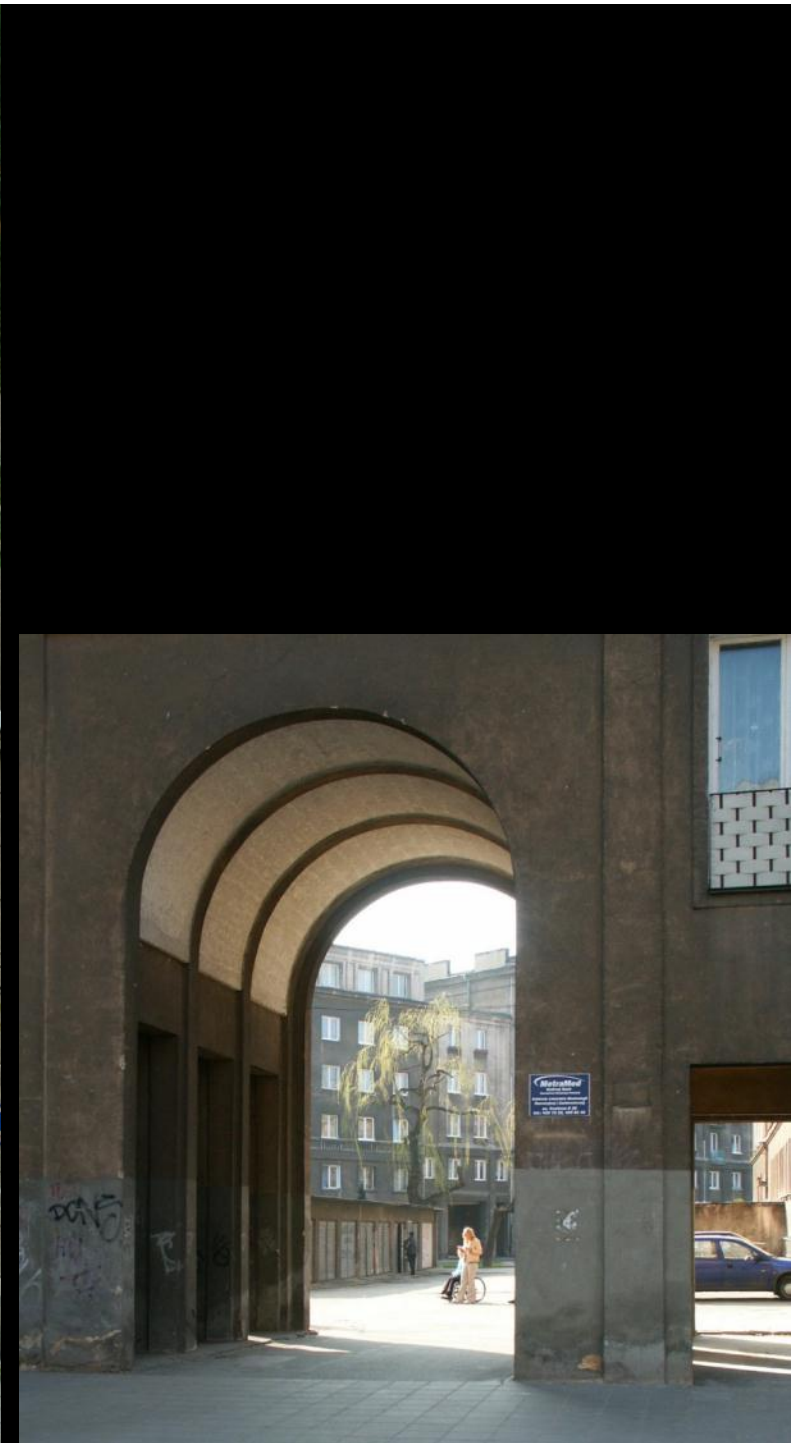
**Residential architecture
of Nowa Huta,
its height intentionally
distinguished by design,
of various types,
from more official and
decorative ...**





**... by more modest,
especially inside the blocks forming neighbourhood units ...**





**... to quite
small-scale,
often
free-standing
buildings,
nearer the
edges of
Nowa Huta**



NOWA HUTA AND ITS METALLURGICAL PLANT TODAY





NOWA HUTA TODAY



**CENTRUM E HOUSING UNIT FROM 1980'S HAVE CHANGED THE SCALE AND
APPERANCE OF THE CENTRAL PART OF NOWA HUTA**



NOWA HUTA TODAY



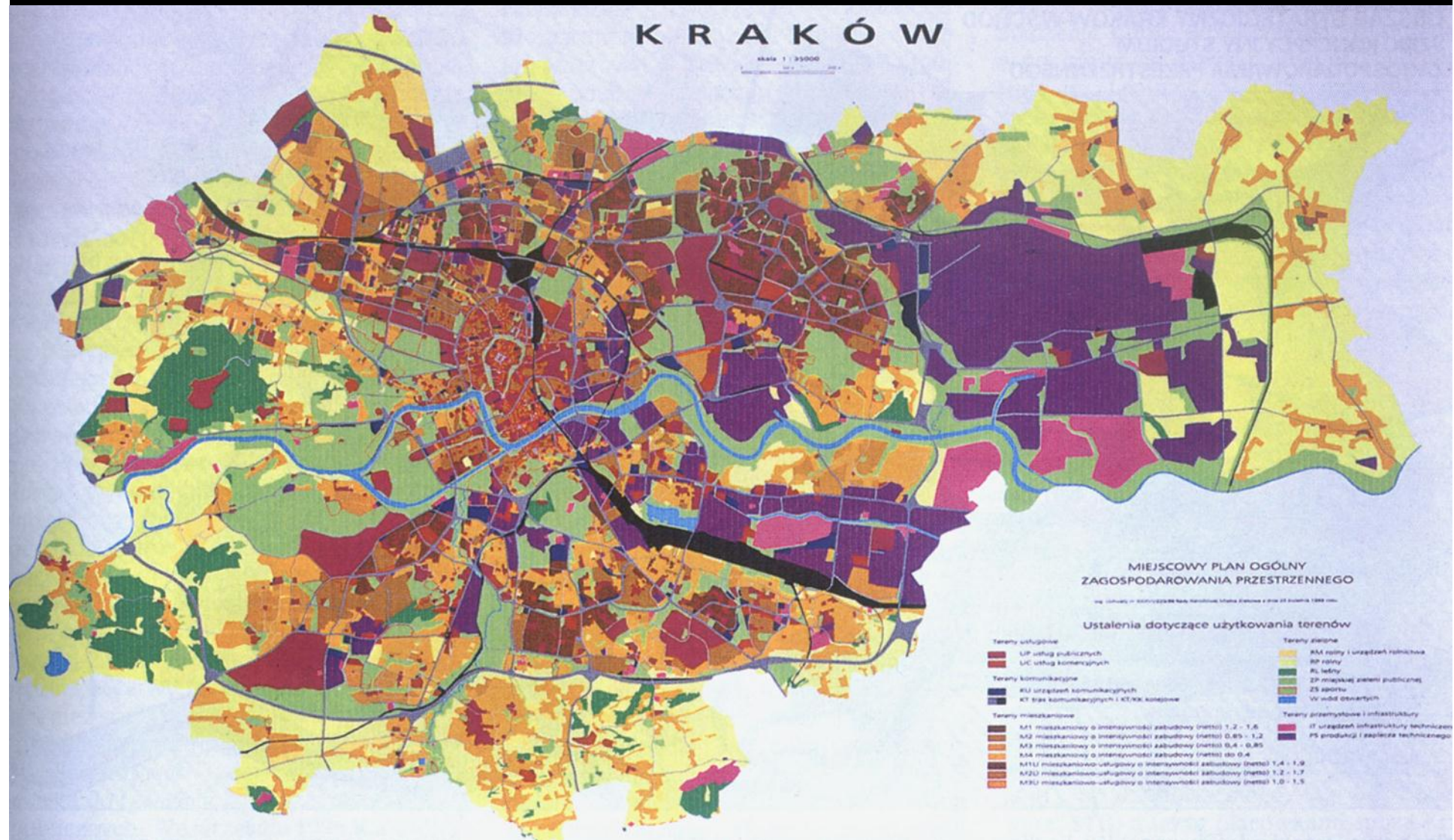
WYDANIE TRZECIE



1972

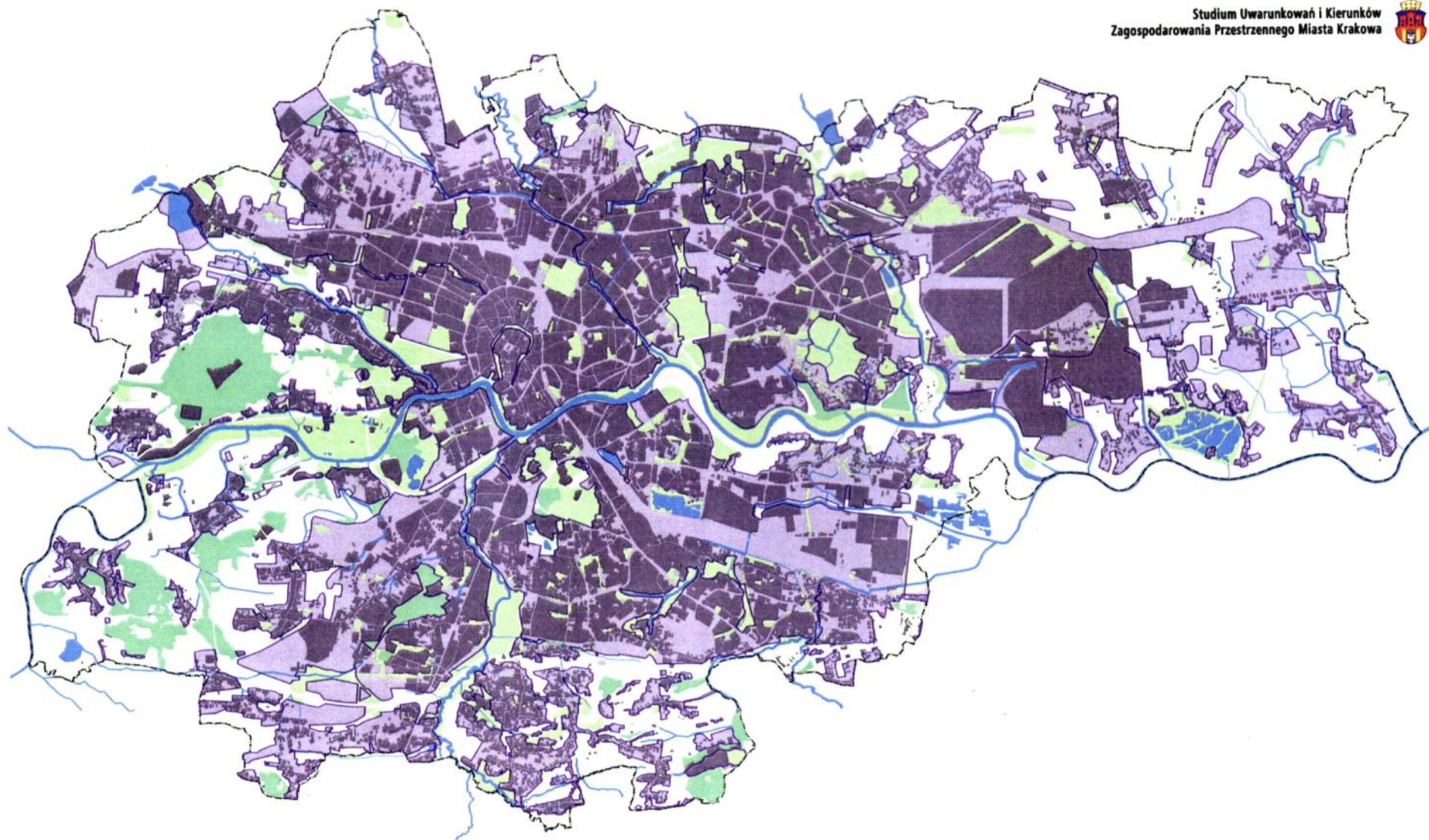


LAST GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF CRACOW FROM 1994 (valid till 2003)



Study of the conditions and directions of development, valid from 2003

Studium Uwarunkowań i Kierunków
Zagospodarowania Przestrzennego Miasta Krakowa

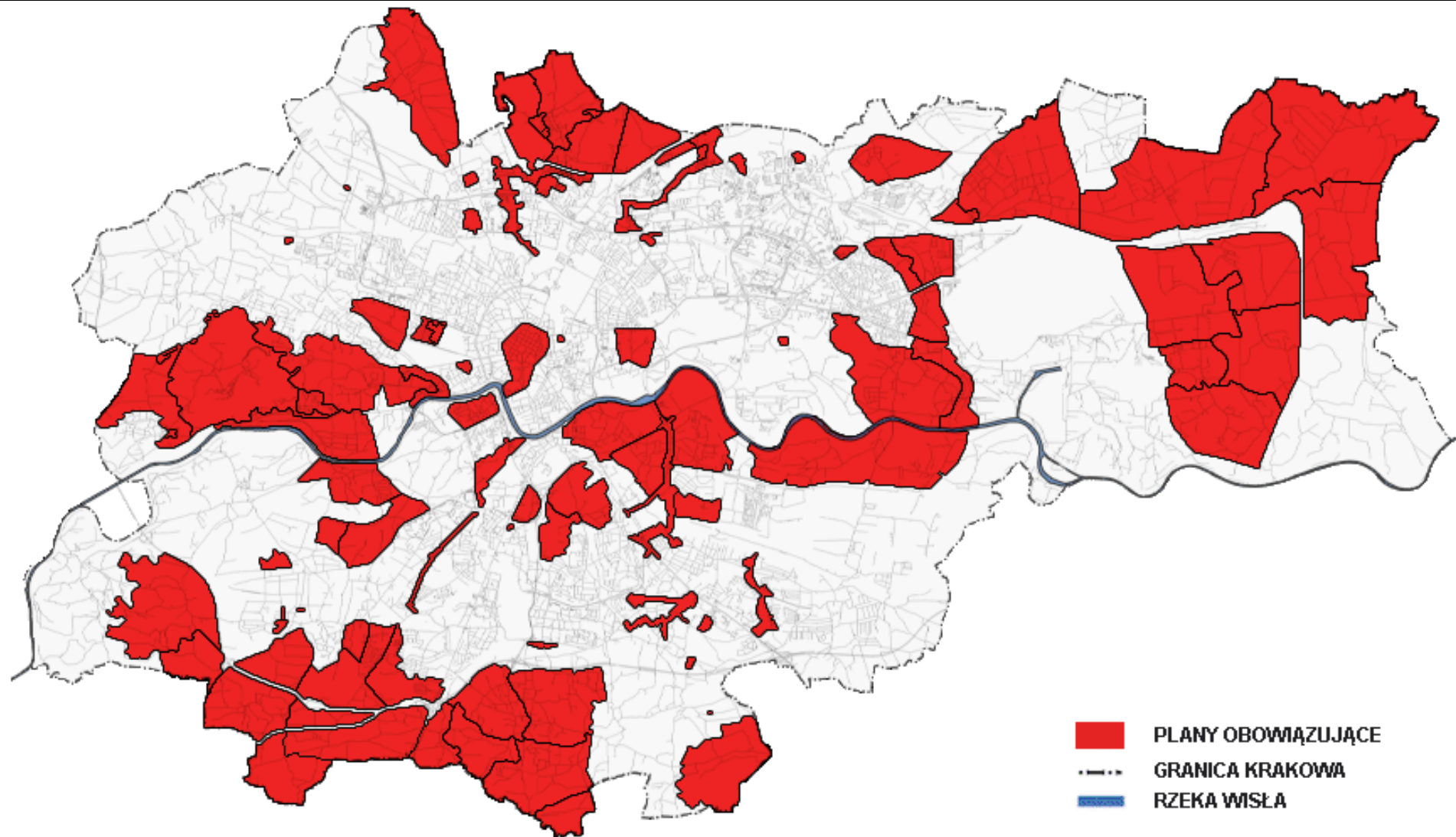


- granice miasta
- granica terenów przeznaczonych do zainwestowania
- tereny przeznaczone do zabudowy i zainwestowania
- tereny zabudowane i zainwestowane
- cieki i zbiorniki wodne
- lasy
- zieleń urządzona (parkowa, ogrodowa, forteczna, skwery, zieleńce)

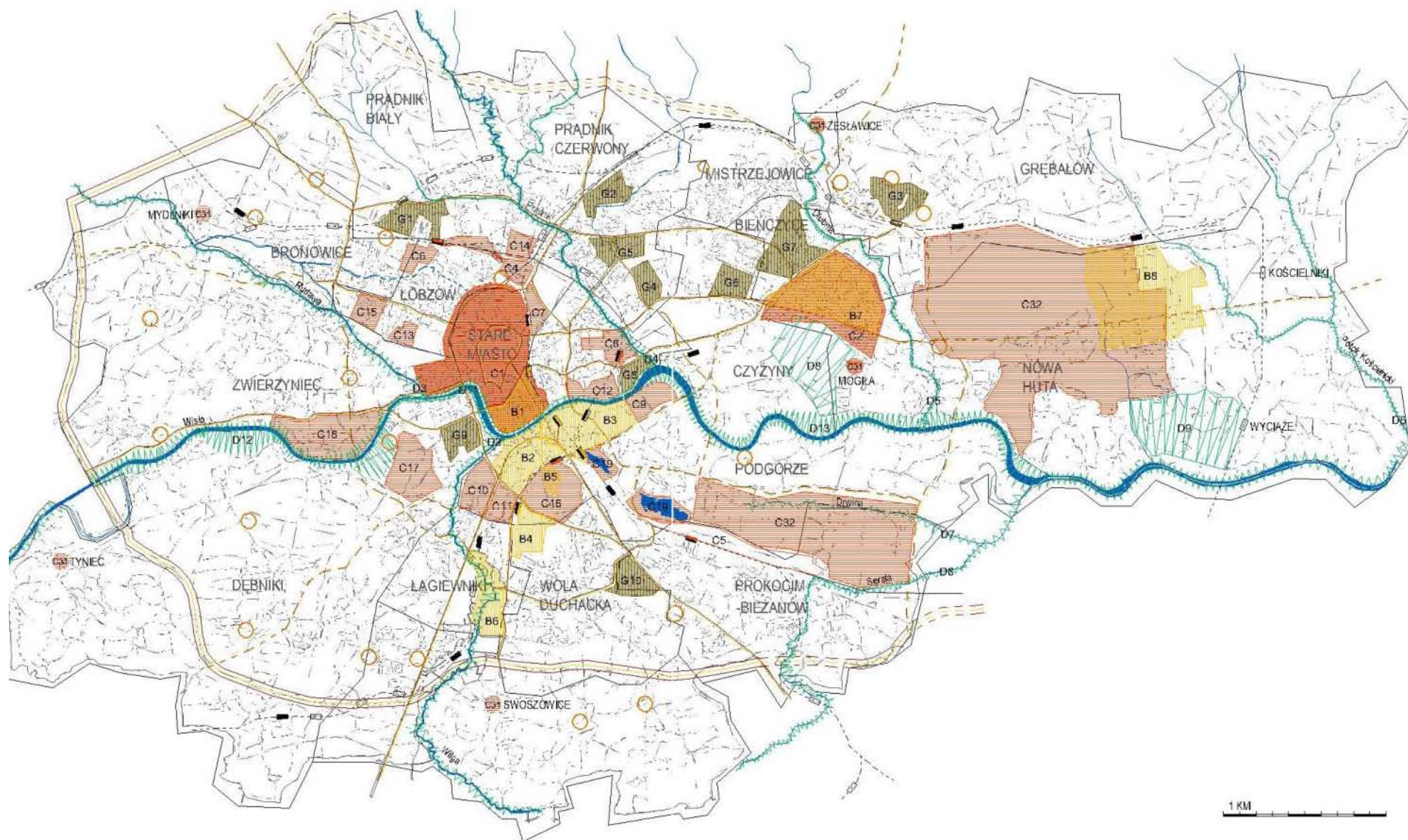
**GRANICA TERENÓW PRZEZNACZONYCH
DO ZABUDOWY I ZAINWESTOWANIA**

0,5 0 1 2 km
Skala 1 : 120 000

LOCAL PLANS IN CRACOW IN 2012 COVERS JUST ABOUT 25 % OF THE MUNICIPALITY



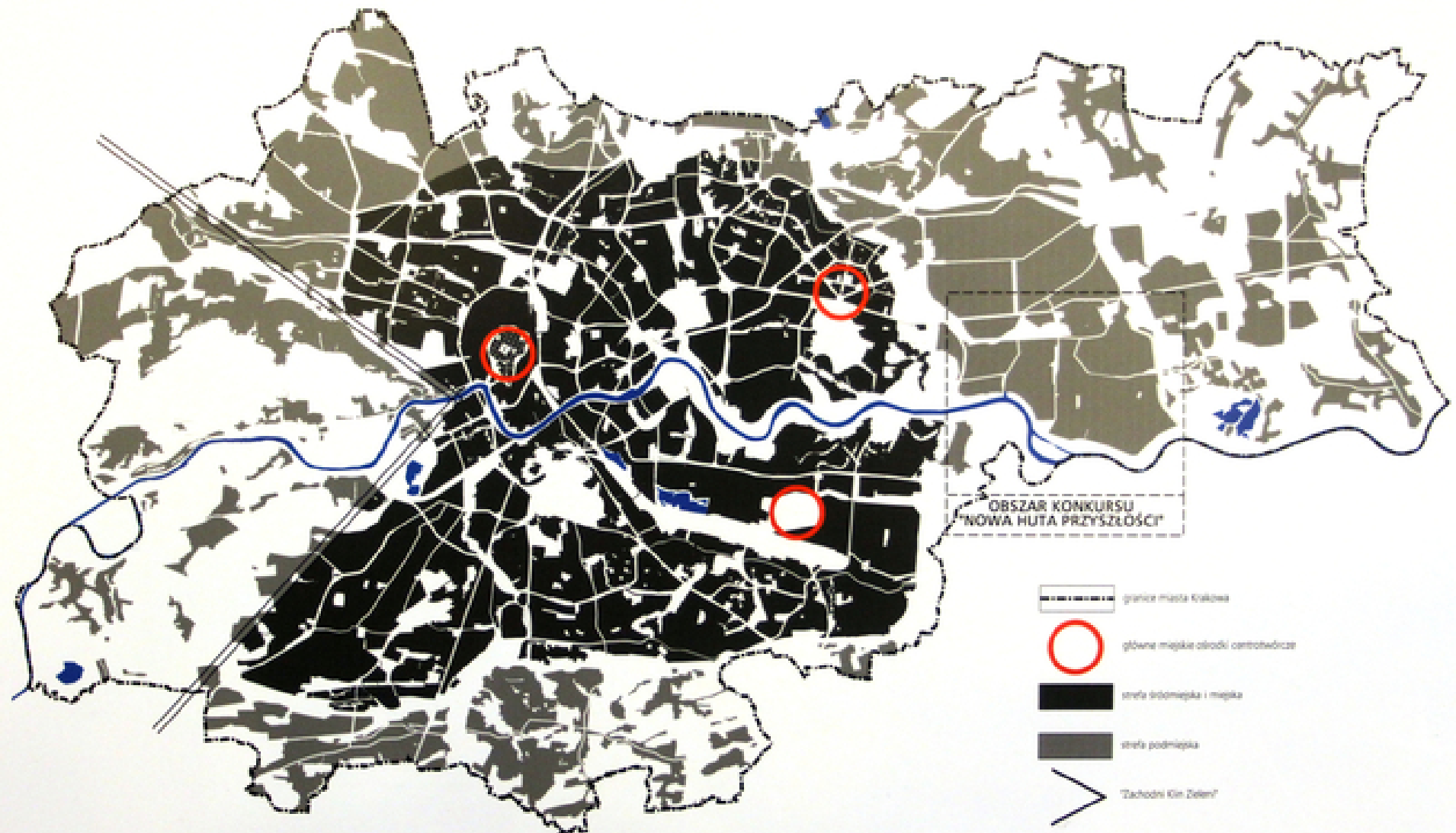
PLANSZA PODSTAWOWA- OBSZARY OBJĘTE LOKALNYM PLANEM REWITALIZACJI



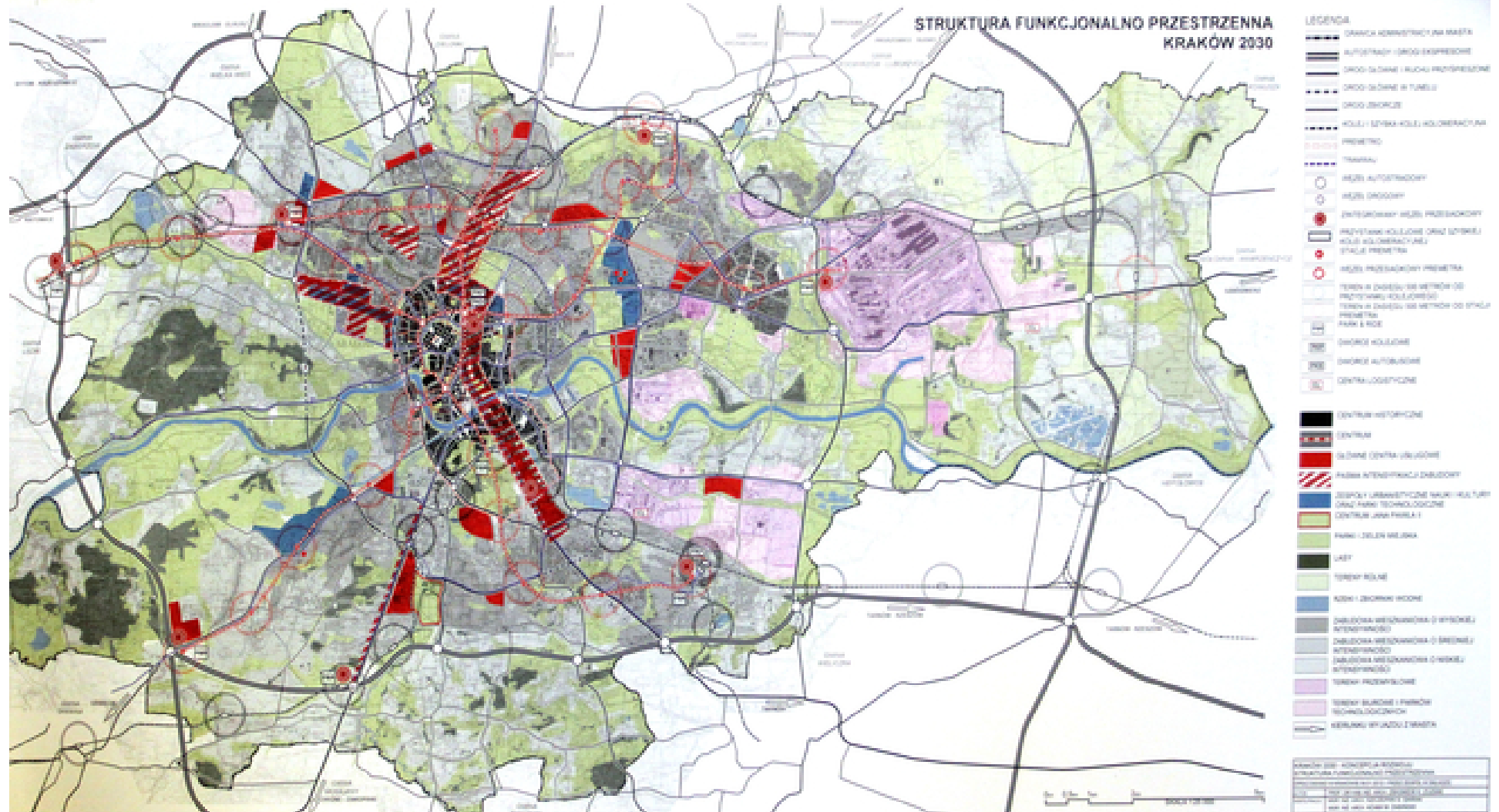
The 2006 Local Revitalisation Plan for Cracow

ONE OF THE BOARDS OF NEW STUDIUM OF DEVELOPMENT – 2012
CHARETTE ORGANIZED BY CITY COUNCIL FOR 6 TEAMS OF ARCHITECTS
SYNTHESIS OF SPATIAL STRUCTURE

STRUKTURA PRZESTRZENNA - SYNTEZA



FUNCTIONAL AND SPATIAL STRUCTURE



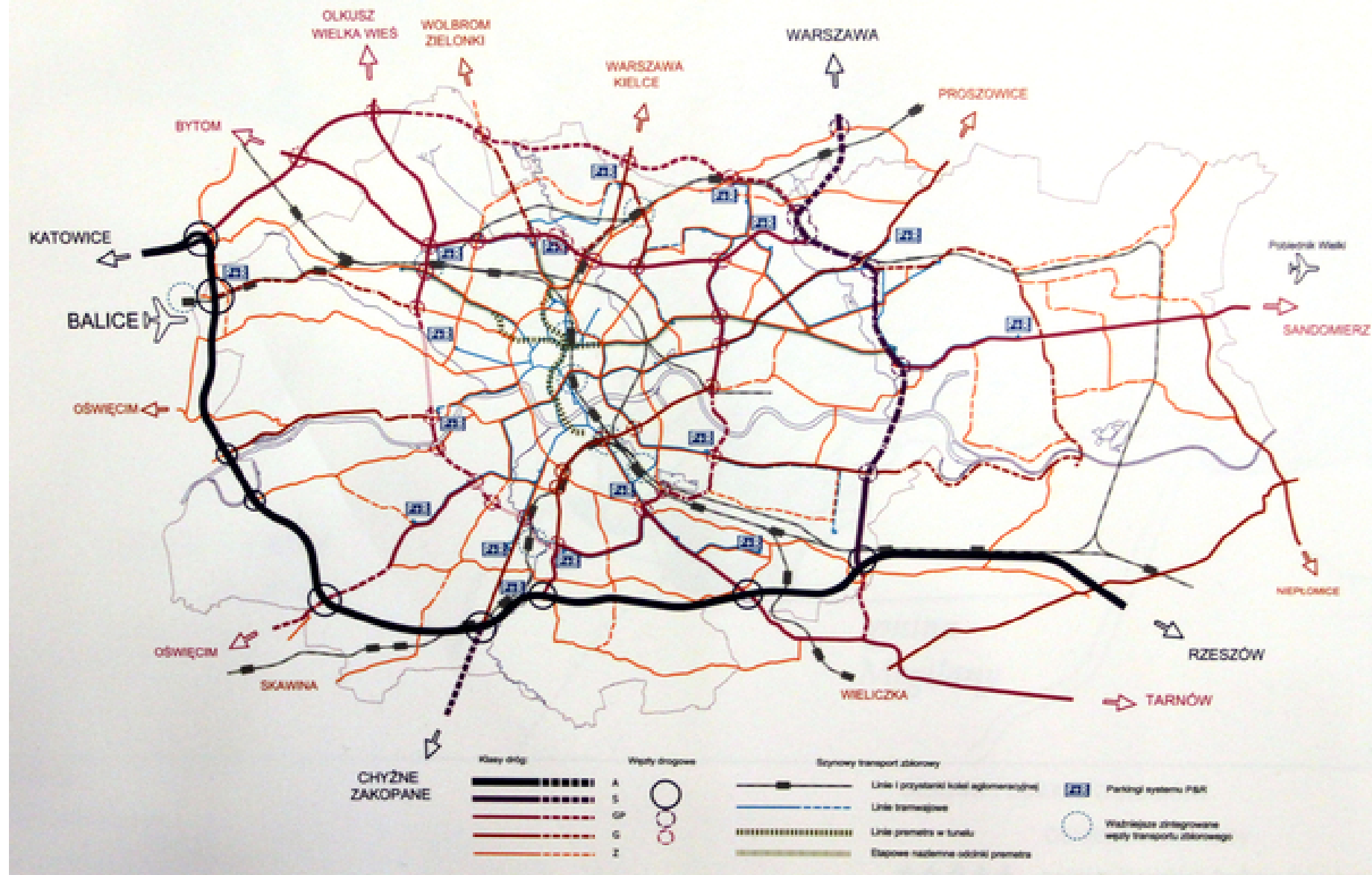
TRANSPORT SYSTEM



ONE OF THE BOARDS OF NEW STUDIUM OF DEVELOPMENT – 2012

CHARETTE ORGANIZED BY CITY COUNCIL FOR 6 TEAMS OF ARCHITECTS

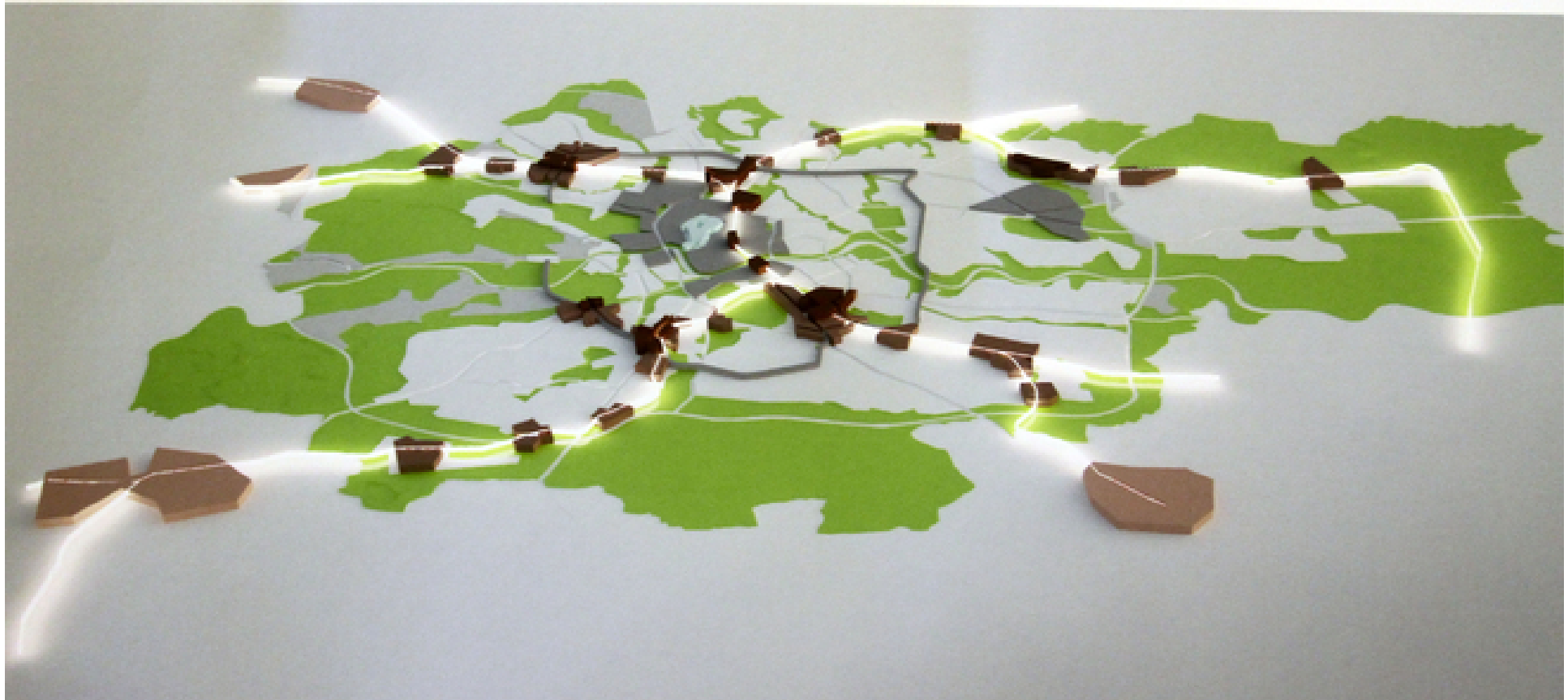
TRANSPORT SYSTEM



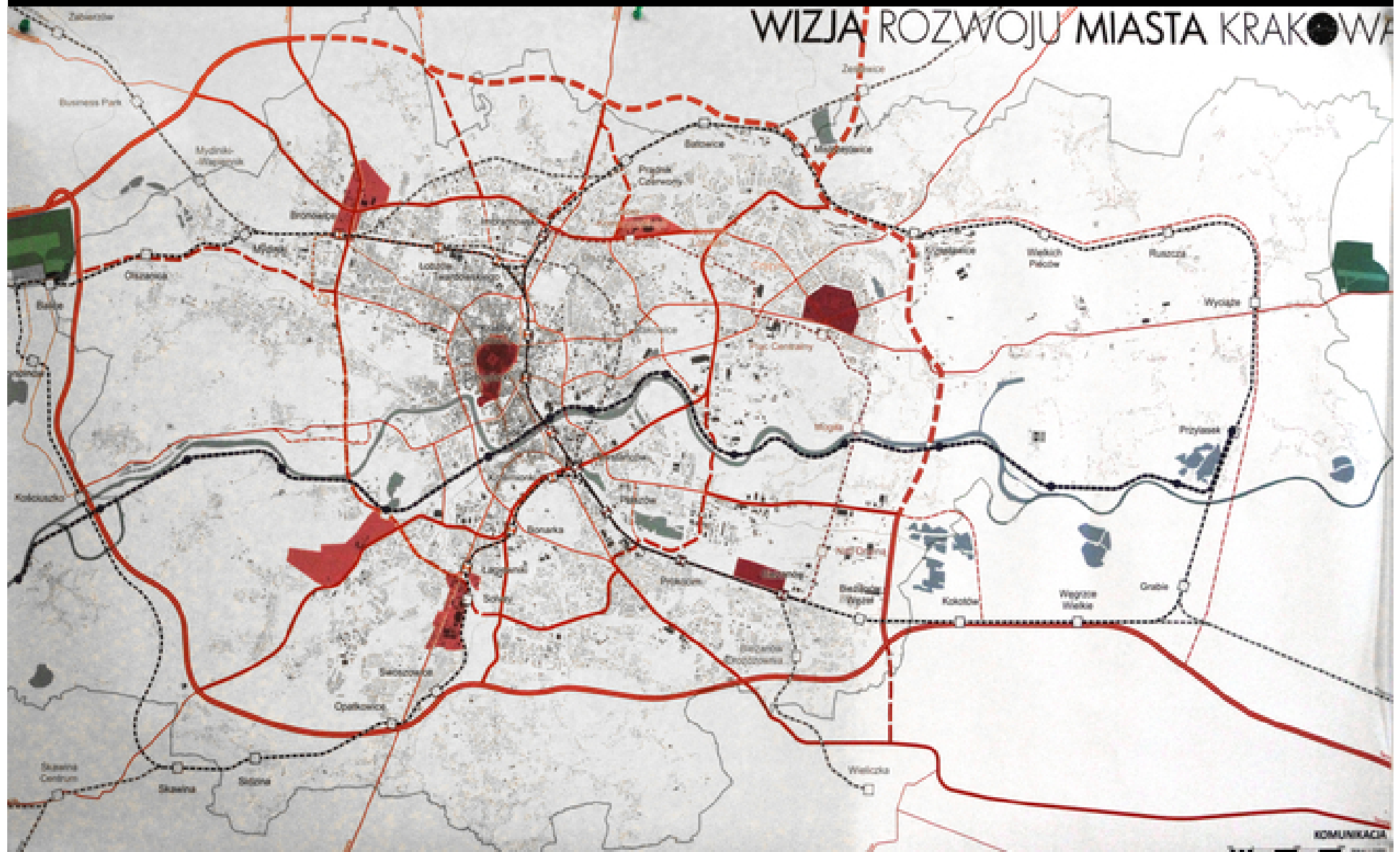
ONE OF THE BOARDS OF NEW STUDIUM OF DEVELOPMENT – 2012
CHARETTE ORGANIZED BY CITY COUNCIL FOR 6 TEAMS OF ARCHITECTS

SEARCHING OF CITY NODES

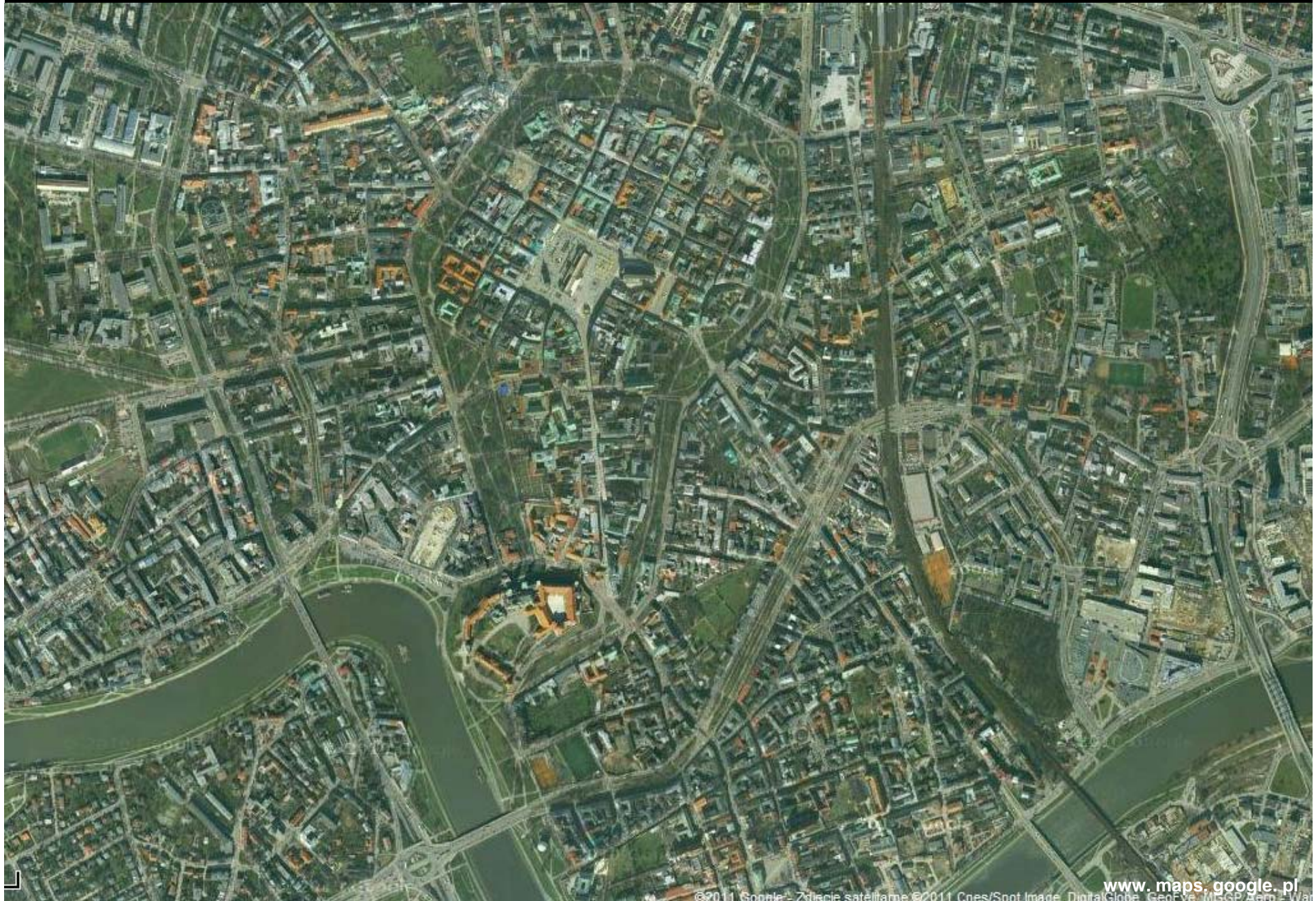
ZASADA KSZTAŁTOWANIA PRZESTRZENI MIEJSKIECH



VISION OF NEW SUB-CENTRES



CRACOW URBAN FABRIC – THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE MONUMENT



**KOSCIUSZKO MOUNT SURROUNDED BY POST-AUSTRIAN STRONGHOLD
THE MAIN VIEWPOINT FOR ENTIRE CITY**

















THE LOCATION OF ENERGY AND HEATING PLANT IN LEG WAS CONCIIOUSLY CHOSEN BY COMMUNIST ADMINISTRATION, TO SHOW THE POWER AND STRENGTH OF SOCIALIST SYMBOLS OF TECHNOLOGY OVER THE MOST PROMINENT HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS OF NATION



Paweł Krzan-www.krakow4u.pl

**THE SAME WAS WITH THE LOCATION OF METALLURGY PLANT IN NOWA HUTA,
WHICH DOMINATES THE ENTIRE HISTORIC CITY CENTRE**



